Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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THE TRIAL OF RIPLEY IS ON AGAIN TODAY

The First Witness Called is J. W. Ferguson of Eminence. Who Gets Badly Tangled in the Matter of Dates--Other Witnesses Testify to the Shipment of Arms to Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., April 11.—When the Ripley case was resumed this morning the prosecution asked for a subpoena requiring O. L. Oster to produce in court all telegrams sent and received by Ripley at the Western Union Telegraph office at Eminence from January 1, 1900 to this date.

J. W. Ferguson of Eminence, was the first witness. He worked on Ripley's farm in January of last year. He testified that Ripley said he had been attending meetings of Republicans at Frankfort, and that if Goebel should be declared governor he would never take his seat.

On cross-examination the defense extracted enough from the witness to establish the fact that the alleged conversation took place prior to the election and not in January as he had stated.

William Crawford, who also worked for Ripley at this time as Ferguson, corroborated Ferguson as to the remarks about Goebel and said Ripley prophesied that Goebel would be assassinated, unless he quit the contest.

A subpoena was granted requiring the Louisville and Nashville road officials to produce bills of lading showing shipments of guns from the adjutant general's office to Ripley the day preceding the assassination. Wm. Jones, colored laborer for Ripley, testified that Ripley sent him to haul some freight. Ripley did not tell him what the freight consisted of, but he found later that it was military equipment. Lieutenant R. A. Corley, and Ripley superintended the hauling and the equipment was taken to Ripley's house.

Judge W. H. Yost, one of ex-Governor Taylor's attorneys in contest, was introduced to corroborate the sensational evidence of ex-Governor Bradley yesterday afternoon. He said he did not hear the conversation between Governor Bradley and the person he was talking to during the meeting of mountain men January 25, but he saw Governor Bradley become angry and heard him say: "That would be an infamous outrage and if that is going to be done, I will go with Goebel myself." Bradley told the witness he had just heard that three men were waiting to kill Goebel as he came into the state house. Witness said he also heard Ripley say that Governor Taylor told him the day before the assassination that Governor Goebel did not have twenty-four hours longer to live.

Judge Yost said Ripley was laboring under great excitement, and apparent anger when he made the statement concerning Taylor.

Jack Chinn, who was with Goebel, testified as to the shooting, but told of nothing new.

MR. JOHN CLAFLIN, ORGANIZER OF THE DEPARTMENT STORE TRUST.

The newest thing in the trust line is a monster combination of dry goods dealers of states, with branches in all the principal cities of the country. It is expected that it will control not only the wholesale but the retail trade. The real organizer and head of the trust is said to be Mr. John Claflin of New York, president of the H. B. Claflin company. J. Pierpont Morgan is financing the enterprise.

ANOTHER MONSTER COMBINE

If the Statements Made in New York Are True, a Great Copper Trust, a Fit Queen to the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, Is To Be Formed.

It's To Be Capitalized for Something Like a Billion Dollars. The National City Bank of New York City Is Financing the Great Deal.

New York, April 11.—If statements made here today are true, a monster copper trust, a queen for the United States Steel corporation, the king of trusts, is soon to be born.

The plans are being formed by John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Lewisohn Brothers, James Stillman, Thomas Lawson and Senator Clark, and the following great companies, it is said, will be incorporated: Amalgamated Copper company, capital $100,000,000; American Smelting and Refining company, capital $100,000,000; Calumet and Hecla Mining company, $2,500,000; United Verde Junior Copper Mining company, $10,000,000; Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining company, $75,000,000; Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining company, $20,000,000.

The trust will be capitalized at something like a billion dollars. The National City bank is understood to be financiering the great scheme. The announcement of the birth of the billion dollar trust may be made in a few days from Boston.

GENERAL TUNG-FUNG-SIANG, TARTAR REBEL WHO IS IN REVOLT.

General Tung was formerly in command of the northern army of China, but he is now a rebel. He is menacing the safety of the Chinese imperial court and has thirty thousand troops under his command.

THE PEOPLE OF CUBA ARE TIRING OF WOOD

La Patria, Which Is Recognized as Speaking for the Constitutional Convention, Says That Distrust of Cubans for Americans Will Remain So Long as He Is Governor.

Havana, April 11.—La Patria, which is recognized as speaking for the constitutional convention says: "Cuba and the United States would be gainers by a change in the military governor of the island. The same man who is responsible for the present lack of harmony between the two nations cannot be called to establish friendly relations

HER SEVENTY PUPILS KISS HER GOODBYE

Then, Too Late, It Is Discovered That a Grafton, West Virginia, School Teacher, Has the Smallpox--Ten Other Cases in the Town Which Is Without Means of Fighting the Disease.

Grafton, W. Va., April 11.—This town is in the midst of a smallpox scare. There are eleven cases. The local board of health has dissolved and Dr. T. F. Lathan of the state board is fighting the disease single handed. The dissolution of the city board of health is the result of differences between the city and county authorities as to which should pay the bills. No quarantine precautions have been taken.

Yesterday it was announced that Miss Nettie Bender, a teacher in the public schools, had the disease. She has seventy pupils and when she announced to them that she was ill and would not be back the next day, every pupil in her school kissed her goodbye. Miss Bender had no idea that she had smallpox, and she as well as the remainder of the community, is horrified at what her affectionate farewell to the students may result in.

THE BANK BURGLARS INDICTED WEDNESDAY

Each of Them Must Answer to Five Charges--Many Detectives View the Chardon Prisoners--One of Them Is Recognized as the Notorious Charles Lowery, a Safe-Blower.

Chardon, O., April 11.—Each of the alleged bank robbers here was indicted on five separate charges this morning by the grand jury. In the indictments the men are named as Chas. A. Taylor and Jos. Ryan.

One indictment is for burglary, two are for robbery, one for having burglars' tools and one for malicious destruction of property.

A dozen or more detectives from different parts of the country, who have come within the past few days to see the prisoners, have declared that the older man, "Taylor," is Chas. Lowery, noted safe-blower and all-around crook.

Detective F. B. Fowler of Pittsburg said yesterday that he recognized Lowery the moment he saw him. He addressed the prisoner by the name, but Taylor, or Lowery, turned his back and made no remark. Both the prisoners refuse to converse with any one.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE OF MEADVILLE FAMILY

Meadville, Pa., April 11.—The house of Professor Juleff Pardee was burned this morning, all escape by the stairway being cut off before the family, which was asleep on the second floor, discovered the flames. Professor Pardee jumped from a second story window and secured a ladder. All escaped without difficulty except Mrs. Pardee. She was overcome with smoke and the professor had considerable difficulty in finding her. When he finally stumbled across her unconscious body the fire was burning on all sides, and the weakened timbers of the roof were beginning to give away. Just as Pardee got through the window with his wife in his arms the roof came down with a crash.

Smallpox at Urbana.

Urbana, O., April 11.—A case of smallpox has just developed in this city. William Foyd, a young man of twenty-four years of age, was taken with the disease Monday evening. The case is a very mild one and every effort possible has been made to prevent the spread of the disease. Floyd was associated with Frank Shurtz, who died from the disease two weeks ago.

MOTHER AND SON REUNITED BY DREAM

Binghamton, N. Y., April 11.—A remarkable story of a mother and son being reunited through the medium of a dream has come to light here. John H. Gallagher, aged twenty, of this city, was left in a Boston foundling asylum when a child. His mother visited him for a time, but the visits ceased eleven years ago. He left the asylum and came to Binghamton, where he has since lived. Four weeks ago he dreamed his mother was alive in Boston. A story of the dream, printed in the Binghampton Herald, was copied by the Boston Post and was seen by the mother. She wrote to her son and he will soon start for Boston to join her.

A FILIPINO POSTAL SCANDAL IS BREWING

Washington, April 11.—A big scandal in Philippine postal affairs is promised. Secretary Root has received a report from Auditor Lawshe saying that accounts over there are in a terrible shape. Amount said to be involved is at least $500,000. Postmaster General Smith may send a force of expert accountants from Washington.

THE CLIMAX REACHED IN STRIKE SITUATION

Representatives of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and It's Employes Are in Secret Conference This Afternoon--The Outcome of the Trouble Will Be Known Tonight.

New York, April 11.—The climax of the threatened strike situation among the employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey developed today, and it is a safe assertion that by nightfall it will be definitely known whether there will be a strike or not. The best judgment of many interested persons this morning was that an amicable agreement would be reached, and a strike would be avoided.

A conference between John V. Waltz, representing the engineers, Timothy Shea, representing the firemen, and possibly some one to represent the trainmen, together with certain high local officials of the railroad company, is being held at the offices of the company in Jersey City this afternoon. It is secret and may last some hours as the whole situation will be canvassed and the propositions submitted by the company thoroughly considered. General Superintendent Olhausen and Division Superintendent Wentz are representing the company.

The conference was arranged yesterday by Waltz and Shea, and they were informed that they had better see to it that the brakemen, conductors, telegraphers and other employes of the various branches of the system be also represented.

WORDING OF REPLY TELLS VERY LITTLE

San Francisco, April 11.—In replying to the request of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance union that no wine should be served at the banquet to be given in this city to Mrs. McKinley and the women of the cabinet, the women of the Ohio society of California have expressed themselves in a formal letter to the president of the Ohio union, in which they say:

"While appreciating the zeal of the workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Ohio, we believe your society may with safety rely upon the integrity of our own to avoid nothing that courtesy demands nor to trespass beyond what habitual sobriety and the dignity of the occasion shall, with the propriety, dictate in the entertainment of our distinguished guests."

TWO BUCKEYE MEN GET GOVERNMENT JOBS

Washington, April 11.—The president today made the following appointments:

Robert P. Skinner of Ohio, consul general at Marseilles, France; Francis R. Gessner of Ohio, consul at Zittau, Germany; Isaac R. Mills, collector of internal revenue for the Eighth district of Illinois; Oliver J. D. Hughes of Connecticut, consul general at Coburg, Germany.

TO AMERICA.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—A new movement to carry out an extensive emigration of Russian Jews to the United States has been started. Letters from America are read like manifestos in the market places and synagogues and at the street corners. In these letters the condition of the Jews, even in the slums of New York, are pictured as happier than in Russia.

HALF MILLION CLEARED BY GEORGE CROCKER

San Francisco, April 11.—Within ten days George Crocker won $190,000 in Atchison common and preferred and the Burlington and Rock Island stocks. He invested in Burlington at 105, less than twelve days ago, and closed out a winner by $250,000, less the usual commissions. On an investment of $12,000 in Rock Island he cleared $111,000, less commissions. He made $75,000 in Atchison common. The remainder of his gains came from a rise of two points in Atchison preferred.

TWO GUSHERS.

Beaumont, Texas, April 11.—Ten thousand people saw the Higgins oil well spout a six-inch stream over the top of a sixty foot derrick yesterday afternoon. Then the big Beatty well, about 500 yards away, was shot, and proved to be much stronger than the Higgins. The excitement is on the increase.

GOOD MOVE.

Albany, N. Y., April 11.—As a result of the wholesale butchery of pigeons at Interstate Park, Senator Slater and Assemblyman Bennett introduced bills today to check such exhibitions.

Kills Mad Dog.

Youngstown, O., April 11.—After biting four persons a mad dog Wednesday afternoon ran into the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Davies, a widow, and attacked her. She ran into a room in attempting to escape, and as the brute followed, shut the door quickly, pinning him by the neck, and then with a poker beat out his brains. Mrs. Davies had her clothes torn and the furniture was badly wrecked before she succeeded in dispatching the brute.

GREAT LAKE VESSELS ENTER INTO A POOL

Cleveland, O., April 11.—The much talked of plan of forming a pool of independent vessel owners to fix and control lake freight rates is now a reality. An organization was effected at a meeting of the largest independent owners of the cities of the lakes, at a meeting held in the office of Captain James Corrigan in the Perry Payne building yesterday. The organization will control all the tonnage on the lakes outside of the boats of the United States Steel corporation, Pickands Brothers, passenger boats and lumber hookers. The organization will be known as the Association of Vessel Owners. A board of fifteen directors will be appointed and an executive committee of five will have full charge of the fleet.

The manager will give each boat in the association its proportionate amount of business for the season, and in case there is an excess of boats, he will have power to lay up some of the boats. In this way the association can keep up the rates.

ANOTHER VIEW GIVEN OF FUTURE RUSSIA

London, April 11.—V. Tchertkoff, a Russian, says in a letter published in the Daily News, that the appointment of General Von Nowsky as minister of Public instruction, in succession to M. Bogolepoff, who died from the effects of a bullet wound inflicted by a student does not mean the introduction of liberalism in Russia's educational system, but it is a sign that the czar will continue the policy of ruthless desperation which is ending fatally for Russia. Von Nowsky is unedicated. He is professes retrograde views. He is overbearing, hard headed and self-willed. After Pobyedonotzeff he is one of the best hated statesmen in Russia.

NO CLUE IS FOUND IN THE MARTIN CASE

New York, April 11.—The police admitted yesterday that the case of Willie McCormick, who disappeared from his home two weeks ago, is wrapped in deeper mystery than ever. Every clue that looked promising has been run out without avail. The same is true in the case of Lena Pennak, the five-year-old girl, who disappeared from her home on the east side Saturday. The latest theory in this case is that the little girl was dragged into a cellar, maltreated by a fiend and then murdered.

FIVE CENTS.

New York, April 11.—In a fight over a crap game on a canal boat in the East river last night, John Fuller, a negro, shot and killed John Scott, another negro. The amount involved was five cents. Fuller got away with the nickel.

IOWA LIZARD STORY RECALLS MEMORIES

Clinton, Ia., April 11.—Eight years with a live lizard in his stomach is an experience from which Geo. McCluskey of this city has just found relief at the Marine hospital in St. Louis. McCluskey, while fishing in the Mississippi, upset and took a drink of the muddy waters. He felt some hard substance pass down his throat but thought no more of the matter. Three years ago he began feeling distressing pains in his stomach. The only remedy was liquor, which seemed to stupefy the lizard. Finally he decided to go to the hospital. At the expiration of three days without food McCluskey was given bread. This killed the reptile which was removed, and the poison was then pumped out. The lizard measured five and a half inches.

TWO YOUNG TRAVELERS ENROUTE TO LIVERPOOL

Boston, April 11.—Carl and Chrissie Olsen, aged five and nine, sailed yesterday on the steamer Commonwealth for Liverpool. When their journey is completed at the English port they will have traveled 5,000 miles unattended. They bid goodbye to their father in Honolulu six weeks ago and came to San Francisco, whence they went by the overland to Boston. In Liverpool they will live with their father's sister and be educated. In a few years their father, a widower who left England several years ago to make his fortune in the Sandwich islands, hopes to join his children.

RIDICULED.

London, April 11.—The Reuter dispatch from Capetown to the effect that General Dewet is mentally irresponsible is universally ridiculed. The London Echo says that Reuter's agents have gone so far as to say in their communications during this war that no sensible person would mistake a report from one of them for exact information. The newspapers recall Reuter's recent stories of Boer atrocities which British officers officially contradicted.

WILL MARRY.

New York, April 11.—Advices from Kansas City state that Jim Jeffries, the champion pugilist, will soon marry an Asbury Park heiress. Jeffries met the girl while training for his bout at the Jersey resort.

A CHICAGO JEWELER HYPNOTIZES HIMSELF

Chicago, April 11.—A case of auto-hypnotism has been discovered by Evanston physicians. The victim is L. B. Erickson, a wealthy jeweler. Erickson has spent much time studying mesmerism. The study has made such an impression on his mind, it is said, that he now hypnotizes himself unconsciously. Last Sunday morning Erickson went to his jewelry store to look up his books. Two hours later Mrs. Erickson found her husband lying on the floor in the rear of the store, apparently asleep. It was after 12 o'clock before Erickson snook on the spell and regained control of his faculties.

A BIG COAL DEAL IS CONSUMMATED

Wheeling, W. Va., April 11.—At a meeting at the McLure hotel in this city last night the last formalities in the deal by which the Empire Coal Mining company, composed of Pittsburg and Philadelphia capitalists, acquires 30,000 acres of virgin coal in Belmont county, together with five producing properties, were gone through and before the end of the week the farmers will have received $600,000. Four hundred thousand dollars more goes for producing properties. The money is now in the banks of Wheeling, Bellaire and St. Clairsville ready for distribution.

DEMAND ON DURBIN FOR RETURN OF TAYLOR

Frankfort, Ky., April 11.—At the close of the Ripley trial a requisition will be made on Governor Durbin of Indiana for the return of ex-Governor W. S. Taylor to this state for trial. The decision of the court of appeals in the Howard and Powers cases, which practically removed the issues on which the late Governor Mount rested his refusal to honor a requisition and the testimony yesterday of ex-Governor Bradley is to be made the basis of the requisition.

BIG X RAY.

San Francisco, April 11.—Dr. J. M. Selfridge of Oakland announces that he has proved by two years of experimenting that cancer can be cured by the X-ray. The doctor puts a lead mask over the face of the patient, leaving only the cancer exposed, and then turns on the Roentgen rays.

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A BOER WAR INCIDENT.

Account of Commandant De Wet's Most Dashing Exploit.

GRAPHIC STORY OF ONE OF HIS MEN

Famous Boer Leader's Historic Conduct of President Steyn to President Kruger, Told by P. Pienaar—A Critical Moment—The Commandant Was Overwrought.

P. Pienaar has written in The Contemporary Review for March the following interesting account of Commandant Christian De Wet's most dashing exploits in the South African war. The article, which is published by permission of the Leonard Scott Publication company, is in part as follows:

Of the various exploits to the credit of Hoofd Commandant Christian De Wet there is not one that for historical importance will ever compare with his dash "through" the British cordon around Heidelberg and subsequent march into the Transvaal. He was charged with the escort of President Steyn to President Kruger. Nearly all the members of the government accompanied the president, and had the British efforts to capture this commando been as successful as they were nothing in the war would long since have ended. However, De Wet got through, and one who was there proposes to tell how.

Bethlehem had been taken. We were cooped up in the mountains. News from the Transvaal was discouraging. Something had to be done, and we determined to break through, neck or nothing. It was in the dusk of a bitterly cold and windy day that we moved forward into Retief's nek, 4,000 horsemen in front and rear, the guns mostly captured Armstrongs and not much loved of our gunners in the center, and a wagon train fully four miles long forming the column's backbone.

The next evening the real march began. We lagered forward out of the nek at a fair pace, halting every now and then to let the wagons close up.

At first not a sign could be seen of the British, and fears of an ambush began to be whispered. The advance was continued in the most cautious manner. Presently, however, the British camp was observed. There it lay in the blackness, not a thousand yards from us, ground resiliently fast asleep and ripe for a surprise. De Wet held his hand, for the issues involved were too grave, and our column passed by in silence and secrecy. Shortly after, the moon rose, and by its light we passed and cut the telegraph wire connecting Bethlehem and Senekal. At midnight we halted safely through the cordon.

A few days later we were almost captured. A convoy had been observed to our left, and a commando left to attempt its capture. When they were loudly engaged a large body of English swooped down upon the laager from the right. The wagons were hastily inspanned and sent off, and the men took up positions to keep the English back. The commando which had been drawn off by the convoy got back just in time to save the situation, but so close a call was it that after sunset the British Nordenfeldts could be seen spitting fire on our retreating wagons.

Fighting now slowed down a little, and we began to think more of the problem before us than of the enemy behind. Very few were in De Wet's confidence, but all could see that we should have to cross the railway and probably attack fortified point. At last we came in sight of the railway. The long column halted. It was now 4 in the afternoon. We had started that morning at 10, with the enemy in close pursuit. In the distance was seen the railway line—the line that must be crossed that night or never. Suddenly a train appeared, steaming slowly along. "Look, look! See the smoke!" "Can they see us?" Of course they could, and a warm reception that night appeared probable. Some became very thoughtful. A few even made their wills. All were determined. While the wagons and carts were being formed into eight separate columns the burghers, lying in groups on the veldt, discussed a simple meal and gave their Mausers a final polishing. As dusk fell the word was given to advance. One troop of horsemen swept away to the right, another to the left, while the main body moved slowly forward, President Steyn at the head. De Wet galloped from column to column on his white horse arranging, swearing, joking. Under the stars we moved along, a silent, resolute body of men. We near the railway. We see a light. It is that of a train, which, standing motionless upon the track, appears to us like some giant sentinel. We approach to within 60 yards and halt. De Wet dismounts, steals forward and with his own hand places a stone on the track. He returns. The train moves slowly forward, strikes the obstruction and stops. The driver gets down, lantern in hand, and removes the stone, all unconscious of his danger and our presence. "Shall I shoot him?" whispers some one. "No!" says De Wet. He is right. A deep stillness reigns, broken at intervals by the neighing of some restless stallion. Curse the brute! All still motionless, every nerve at the highest tension, longing for something, anything, to break the spell. The trucks and carriages may be filled with soldiers, and an engagement might spoil everything. De Wet is overwrought. "Back, president; back a little way!" he urges hoarsely. Steyn does not stir. Then slowly—ah, so slowly—the train moves on, and we cross the line, drawing a long breath as we reach the other side. Soon every vehicle is safely over, the march resumed, and at 2 a. m. we halt after 14 hours in the saddle.

At dawn the right wing rejoined us, bringing in a hundred prisoners and a large assortment of loot, from chocolate creams to mail bags. It appears they had allowed the train that we had seen to pass unhindered. Another came along, however (I don't know what our left wing was doing), and of this they managed to derail some trucks, but the rest of the train would have escaped had it not been for the resource of one of Theron's men, who, just as the train was moving on again, sprang on the engine and smashed the valve, bringing it to a standstill. Firing was already going on, and after a few minutes the enemy shouted, "We surrender!" Their arms were taken and the dead and wounded seen to.

On the second day we reached, near Reitzburg, the first range of hills since leaving Fourteburg. At 10 the next morning a scout raced in with the news that the enemy had captured our convoy and was coming down on us at full speed. A London fire brigade could not have beaten our cannon and horsemen in the race that followed for the hills lying between ourselves and the British, and no sooner were they reached than a heavy fire was opened on the British cavalry slowly advancing across the plain in parallel lines, under protection of their guns, it is true, but absolutely without cover. It was a grand sight, shortly to be followed by a grander, for presently General Philip Botha, the brother of Louis, gave the order, "Storm!"

Out from the shelter of the hills the burghers dashed, right in the face of the enemy, who halted at the sight and fired rapidly. Never wavering for a moment, our men raced along, each anxious to be first. Then the British cavalry turned and sped back to their guns. The scene now resembled a game of chess—at one part a cloud of English retreating fast, closely pursued; another section making a stand and keeping their particular opponents at bay, and a third party, lying in a neaby field, brought a Nordenfeldt into play, driving back the Boers nearest them. Presently firing slackened, and the dashing little affair ended in both British and Boers returning to their respective starting points, with honors fairly even.

The British movement now became more and more vigorous. We attempted to cross the Vaal at a certain drift, but when actually in the water were fired upon from the other bank. With the enemy in front and rear we had to retreat under shell fire to another drift higher up, where we managed to cross, losing a couple of wagons in the process. Lord Methuen had marched from Johannesburg to intercept us here, but after a heavy engagement we forced our way through and passed the railway near Potchefstroom, meeting a Transvaal commando which had occupied Potchefstroom on the previous day. We now expected a little respite, but our hopes were vain, for the British kept on our heels. Our mules, oxen and horses dropped out daily, and it seemed as if the shelter of the Magaliesberg range would never be reached.

That night we made another long trek through hours of freezing cold, and the following afternoon the first outlying hills of the Magaliesberg range were passed. At 6 o'clock the enemy attacked in force, and the rear guard was forced to retire, losing five killed and wounded. We continued trekking through Olifhant's nek, which was being held by a small body of Delarey's.

The wagons, safely through, outspanned beneath the tall green trees that stud the pleasant valley beyond the nek and by the clear waters of the merrily rippling Hex river. Beyond, another nek lies, and this we also mannest, although no serious attack was expected there. We were wrong, for on the second day the British rushed the pass, forcing us to retire. The whole range had consequently to be given up, and a general retreat followed. The road being clear, a hot pursuit was feared, but for some, to us inexplicable, reason the British made no advance, leaving us to recuperate at leisure.

Anxious to meet Kruger and discuss further operations, Steyn now took leave of De Wet. It was a short leave taking, but significant. De Wet's parting words were:

President, they say the blood now being and still to be shed will rest upon my head. Be it so! I prefer that to surrendering and thereby rendering useless all the sacrifices of the past. Should peace negotiations be opened do not conclude them without my presence. I want no half peace!

The president signified his assent, and after a cordial handshake the two parted, and the little column set out on its perilous way. Kitchener in the rear, in front Baden-Powell. What will posterity say of the fact that the entire party consisted of barely 50 men? We pushed on rapidly and reached Pienaar's river at dawn on the third day. Here we found a commando in hourly expectation of an attack from Baden-Powell, who was bent on intercepting us. After breakfast we set forth again, and just in time, for scarcely had we started than the first scattered shots began to fall, followed by a rapid Maxim fusillade, showing the expected action had begun. Time and our charge were too precious to admit of our taking part, however averse to leaving during an engagement, and we continued on our way, listening and looking back till out of earshot. Baden-Powell just missed us by an hour.

We were now heading for Middleburg, but upon nearing it we heard it was in possession of the enemy, so we sheered off toward Belfast. Belfast also taken! It was really getting monotonous, and we lost no time in making for Machadodorp, which was duly reached on the following day and where a special train was waiting to conduct the president to Waterval Onder and Paul Kruger.

NEW OKLAHOMA LANDS.

Thousands Await Kiowa and Wichita Reservations Opening.

GREAT VALUE OF THE LATTER.

Unexcelled in the West For Fertility and Beauty—Well Watered and Abundantly Timbered—A Problem as to the Method of Opening—Each Claim Worth $2,000.

Few persons except those on the ground can realize the interest taken in the Indian lands to be opened for settlement in a few months south of Oklahoma and to become a part of that territory, writes a special correspondent of The New York Post from Wichita, Kan. All over Kansas young men, old soldiers and even women are preparing for the struggle for a claim. Campers have been along the border for months and "prairie schooners" are moving southward all over Kansas and Nebraska. Letters pour in from all parts of the east and from Minnesota to South Carolina telling of the writers' desire to locate a claim and asking advice and information.

A question asked by every prospective settler is whether or not the time honored plan of making a "run" is to prevail this time. Oklahoma territory was opened in that way, and the opening of the Cherokee strip in 1893 was also a foot race. In the latter case the persons who went in on crowded freight trains running 20 miles an hour found when they got to the interior towns that people were already on the ground. This caused doubts as to the honesty of this plan, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction over the proposal that the same method shall be followed this time.

The public is well informed as to the Kiowa lands, but the Wichita lands, or "County 1," to be opened at the same time, is practically unknown. The latter is unexcelled in the west for fertility and beauty. The reservation lies between the South Canadian and Washita rivers and is 40 miles long from east to west and 30 miles wide. The lands, like the Comanche lands, lie to the west of a line drawn north and south through the central part of Kansas and Nebraska, but the droughts are not so severely felt as in the same longitude farther north. The reservation is inhabited by the Wichitas and allied tribes, about 1,000 souls, and contains 750,000 acres of land, or 1,250 square miles. About 160,000 acres are allotted, leaving 600,000 for school and homestead purposes. There are about 3,400 quarter sections for settlers, and nearly every one is tillable and fertile, something that cannot be said of the Kiowa and Comanche lands, owing to the Wichita mountains. A surveyor who has been over the county says: "No finer lands can be found than those in this reservation. They are well watered, have an abundance of timber, and most of the land is rich, productive soil. I never saw finer lands than the Canadian and Washita river bottoms, and all the staples of agriculture—wheat, corn, cotton, etc.—can be produced on almost every quarter section, while the scenery is among the most picturesque in the west."

It is believed here that if there is a race for the lands at least ten men will struggle for every quarter section. Most of the claims have already been "spotted" by the campers along the edges, who know exactly the place for which they will run.

It is plain that with ten or a hundred men racing for each quarter section the weak, the women and the old soldiers will be defeated, and those who most deserve homes will probably get none. The Texas contingent will come up from the south; the Kansas and Nebraska hordes will go in from the north, and the thousands of Oklahomans who failed to get locations in the other runs will be prepared to race for the best claims with full understanding of the direction and distance. In all the reservation to be opened there will be about 12,000 claims. The Indians have taken many of the best already and are to take hundreds more. The difficulty of keeping out the "sooners," as are called those who go in ahead of time, is manifest.

The antirun element favors some kind of a lottery. One plan is for each claim to be entered on a card and to permit every person who has not already 160 acres of land and has never taken up a homestead to enter by depositing the filing fee, $14, and have a card with name written thereon. There is to be one wheel for the claims and one for the names and then a drawing. But it is evident that instead of having ten or a hundred claimants for every quarter section there would be a thousand, for all over the nation people would try for the splendid prize, especially when there would be nothing to lose. Every claim will be worth $2,000. But the problem is, What is to become of the vast amount of money deposited for filing by those who do not win? The government cannot take it, and there is no provision for returning it. Then, too, it is urged that it is hardly fair to allow the man who sits at ease in New England and can afford to buy himself a home the same opportunity as the poor settler, who has taken himself and family in a wagon and driven to the edge of the reservation in the hope of obtaining a home. The old soldier, too, would have no better chance than the rest.

The arrangement for opening the towns is excellent and will effectually do away with the scramble that was seen in the opening of the other reservations. The government has located all the county seat towns to be laid out in the new reservations, and they are numerous enough to make the head of others light for some time. At the opening an auction sale will be held in every location, only one business lot and one residence lot being purchasable by any one person. The money will go into a fund for the erection of school buildings, public buildings, street improvements and other public needs. Thus every town will start with a full treasury and with its buildings provided for.

The allotment of lands to the Indians is progressing rapidly. They are taking their land (160 acres each) in three mile strips along the river bottoms. It is believed that there will be no delay after the appointed time for the opening, Aug. 6. Indeed, the date may be set earlier than that. The time and the method of the opening are in the hands of the president, and his action is awaited with keen interest by thousands of anxious would be settlers, both in the vicinity of the lands and far away.

MISSOURI HORSES POPULAR.

Continued Great Demand From the British In South Africa.

William (Billy) P. Hall, Missouri's mule horse buyer, was in Macon county, Mo., recently purchasing cavalry horses to fill a contract with the British army, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The specifications are for animals from 5 to 10 years, weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds," said Mr. Hall, "and they have to be in fine shape. The average price the government pays is from $70 to $80 a head. It is not very much, considering the quality of horse wanted, but they are taking lots of them and are still calling for more. About 1,000 animals a month is the average that has passed through our stables at Lancaster since the British began calling for American horses. They must find something superior about them, because the demand has steadily increased since the first shipload went to South Africa, and there has been practically no complaint about their condition on arrival. I supposed after the occupation of Pretoria the demand would nearly or quite cease, but it has not, and we are frequently in receipt of rush orders just the same as when hostilities were at their height.

"The American bred animal makes an ideal cavalry horse. His progenitors have been used to hard and rapid work, and he seems to have imbibed the tenacious, energetic spirit of the native American. I know he has been placed in competition with the animals of South America, because Great Britain, with her usual eye to business economy, has diligently sought a market nearer the scene of action and would never come way up here to the middle of the United States for mounts for her troopers had experience not taught her that her money would go further by doing so."

When the war in South Africa broke out, Mr. Hall had 500 head of mules in his barns in Cape Town and several shiploads on the way, all of which he disposed of at top notch prices by the time the Transvaal ultimatum was flashed around the world. Mr. Hall has kept several representatives in South Africa during the war, and this has enabled him to close several heavy contracts with the supply department of the army. He is personally acquainted with Mr. Paul Kruger, and, although his business relations are entirely with the other side, he is a great admirer of the refugee president.

UNIFORMS FOR LABOR MEN.

Leaders Believe It Would Add Dignity and Increase Membership.

A movement is on foot to establish among labor unions a uniformed rank on the line of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations, and it is not improbable that in the next Labor day parade there will be found among the marchers many companies of military drilled men.

Prominent labor men are promoting the scheme and are confident that the new rank will become so popular that before next September enough companies will have been organized to make one regiment, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Representative labor men when interviewed on the subject expressed themselves in favor of the movement. Business Agent Edward Miller of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union said, "The plan, I think, will not only increase the membership of the unions in Chicago, but will add dignity to future labor organizations."

General Organizer Lenart of the Coal Teamsters' union and Edward Ryan, business agent for the Architectural Iron Workers, both heartily indorsed Mr. Miller's sentiments. There are some among labor men, however, who do not take kindly to the proposition and think the plan will savor too much of advertising and believe the money spent for uniforms and organizing might be more profitably spent in teaching the unions political economy and how to vote.

His Mania.

"So poor Jones has become insane. What was his hallucination?"

"Poor fellow, he thought he was crazy."—New York Journal.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Prince Kropotkin Tells of the Unrest In Czar's Domain.

DOOM OF AUTOCRACY AT HAND.

Nicholas II Not In Danger of Assassination, and Ministers of State, Not He, Responsible For the Good Accomplished In His Reign, Says the Famous Anarchist.

Prince Peter Alexander Kropotkin, the Russian savant and anarchist, arrived in New York recently and put up at the Hotel Gerard. He went there from Boston on a lecturing tour. Prince Kropotkin was asked the other night by a New York Sun reporter about the recent disturbances in Russia. He said:

"A few weeks ago a student at the university in Kiev was arrested on a certain charge. He was treated harshly by the police. His fellow students made a demonstration against the police. They paraded the streets and raised howls of derision. They held mass meetings and denounced and ridiculed in the manner common to college students the world over. Their sayings and doings were reported to the czar. He said: 'This foolishness annoys me. It must stop.' The students of St. Petersburg heard of what had happened at Kiev almost as soon as the czar. They promptly made demonstrations in the streets of the capital and in public halls to show their sympathy with the students at Kiev. Then the czar spoke again:

"'I expressed that it was my will that these student brawls should cease. They continue. I will see to it that they are stopped. I will cause the arrest of every student caught taking part in these demonstrations, and for punishment each one shall serve two years in the army.'

"A decree was accordingly published, and 183 young men were arrested and sent off to army posts without having the opportunity even to take leave of their families. The other day some of the students at Harvard made a demonstration because mutton was served too frequently to them at commons or something of that sort. Suppose such a demonstration annoyed President McKinley, and he caused the arrest of the students and sent them off to serve in the army in Porto Rico or the Philippines, what would the people of your country do? But that is not all. Enraged at the action of the emperor, the students of St. Petersburg made another demonstration in the streets. Cossacks were ordered to disperse them. Every Cossack carries a whip with a short stock and a heavy braided leather lash with a lump of lead at the end of it. The Cossacks charged the students on foot, cast their whiplashes right and left and the lumps of lead found their way to the temples of 12 of the young men, and they dropped dead in the streets. Imagine, if you can, such an occurrence in Cambridge or New Haven, and then imagine, if you can, what would happen to the killers of the youths. A letter from Russia tells me that the decree will not be enforced again. I fear that the decision has been reached too late."

"Do you mean by that that the czar will be killed?" the prince was asked.

"That is nonsense, as are all the stories printed to the effect that he is in terror of his life. No unusual means for protecting the life of the czar have been taken, and this steel bedecked room rubbish is ludicrous. I simply say that the seed of dissension and disloyalty has been sown among the educated young men of the empire, and nothing the emperor can do now will prevent the growth, slow though it may be. It is now true there is no more effective agent working against autocracy in the world than is the czar, Nicholas II. For a long time his will for everything evil has been law. For the little good accomplished during his reign his ministers are responsible. He has been epileptic since he was 18, and he is a young man of very inferior intellect. How can much be expected of him?"

"Was he directly responsible for the calling of the peace congress?"

"He was not. Pobyedonostzeff, procurator general of the synod, was the person responsible for that, and he got the idea from the pope, who originated it. The procurator enlisted the patronage of the czar."

Prince Kropotkin was once arrested for preaching anarchy and confined 2½ years in a Russian prison, from which he escaped. He was also imprisoned for three years in France for the same cause.

To Open a School of Prayer.

Reports from southern Illinois recently announced that a Rev. H. L. Derr, a Baptist minister, was about to establish a school of prayer to be a department of Ewing college, a Baptist institution located in the district known as Egypt. The purpose of the minister is to give a two years' course in the nature, purpose and conditions of effectiveness of prayer, treating it from a historical and scientific point for the purpose of enabling Christian workers and others to better understand its nature and scope, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. It is proposed to open the institution if the necessary funds can be secured at the opening of the next scholastic biyear.

To Church in Evening Dress.

"To church in evening dress after Sunday evening dinner" will henceforth be the rule of many fashionable people in the vicinity of St. George's, Allcmarle street, says the London Mail. The Rev. Ker Gray has arranged a service for 9 p. m. in the hope that people will come to church before they go to their clubs.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

Facts About Situation, Which Has Been Serious Since January.

Relations between the United States and Venezuela took on an especially serious aspect in January last when Minister Loomis, under instructions from the state department, gave notice that the United States would exert its whole power if necessary to protect American interests within Venezuelan territory, says the New York Journal.

Minister Loomis' grave instructions immediately followed the receipt of news in Washington that an attempt would be made to dispossess the New York and Bermudez company of its asphalt property without due process of law. The concession of this company was purchased for the very low figure of $40,000. When General Castro assumed the presidency of Venezuela, he found the treasury empty and the people too poor to stand further taxation.

Having no other recourse than to tax foreigners doing business in that country, it is claimed that he protected the Warner-Quinlan-Sullivan syndicate in an effort to take possession of property claimed by the other company. This government notified Minister Loomis that it did not take sides with either company, but that the matter must be adjusted properly in the courts.

Further reports indicated that owners of asphalt concessions were being despoiled on native account and were besides victims of ill treatment and their lives menaced. Ill feeling on the part of the Venezuelans was emphasized by the presence of American ships in the port of Caracas.

All the twisting administered to the British lion's tail by President Cleveland on Venezuela's behalf, which at that time was believed to have cemented eternal friendship between that country and this, was now forgotten.

One of the early significant acts of unfriendliness was the refusal of the government of Venezuela to admit United States official consular supplies free of duty. Secretary Gage retorted by directing the New York collector of customs to take like action respecting consular supplies sent from Venezuela.

The situation was not improved when the political band engaged in harassing the New York and Burmudez Asphalt company offered to restore the properties and to give the company full protection upon the payment of $400,000, ten times the original price of the concession.

Late in January the native authorities at Ciudad Bolivar seized two ships belonging to the Orinoco Steamship company. This is a British corporation, but a large majority of the stock was known to be held by Americans.

CONTESTS OF EGGS.

Some Curious Customs Observed at Eastertide.

From the remotest ages the egg has been looked upon as the symbol of creation or new birth. According to the Persians, the world was hatched from an egg at that season of the year which corresponds to the vernal equinox. Hence the Parsees still exchange gifts of colored eggs at the new year festival, which they celebrate at Eastertide, says the New York Herald. Among the Jews the egg entered into all the mysterious ceremonies called apocalyptic and occupied a prominent position on the household table during the paschal season. Christianity invested the paschal egg with a new significance—namely, that of the resurrection of Christ—and it was colored red in allusion to his blood shed for sinners on the cross.

A curious custom in mediaeval churches for priests and choristers to join in a game of ball at Eastertide took its rise from the Easter egg, which was thrown from one to the other of the choristers in the nave of the church while an anthem was being sung. As a missed egg meant a smashed egg, the more durable handball was substituted.

But the smashing of eggs continued as a form of outdoor sport. Survivals are to be found among all Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon people. A popular game in England and Germany consists in hitting one egg against another, the egg that survives uncracked winning for its owner the weaker antagonist, until an entire basket of eggs may have changed ownership. Another game is to trundle eggs down a hill or slope, those which reach the bottom uncracked being similarly victorious over the others.

New Field For American Trade.

The most valuable trade which Great Britain possesses—and in the aggregate it is immense—is with the out of the way countries and peoples in odd corners of the world, says a London correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. Competition has not touched these fields yet, and the margin of profits is enormous. These are opportunities which the United States government should investigate by means of special inquiry agents. It is impossible for private interests in any one line of trade to send representatives on a blind chase through the world in search of new markets. A government agent, having in mind the interests of all trades, would, however, be able to send reports which would lead to the building up of a lucrative commerce.

A Gigantic Knitting Proposition.

The information of the large size of the government budget which the members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet are imparting to the Britons as gently as possible indicates, says the Baltimore Herald, that the old lady of Threadneedle street will have to do a little extra knitting.

Bad Place For Doves.

England will send out no more doves of peace for fear the Boers might shoot them to make a pot pie.—Boston Herald.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

Hundreds of Marion Citizens Can Tell You All About It.

Home endorsement, the public expression of Marion people, should be evidence beyond dispute for every Marion reader. Surely the experience of friends and neighbors, cheerfully given by them, will carry more weight than the utterances of strangers residing in faraway places. Read the following:

Mrs. Fannie Bond of 329 south Prospect street, says: "For a long time I suffered from lameness in the back, pain across the loins, weariness and languor mornings and restlessness nights. If I stood any length of time the aching over my kidneys became unbearable. I read statements of various Marion people who had been cured by Doan's Kidney Pills, so I went to W. B. Foye's drug store and got them. The treatment was satisfactory indeed and acted as a general tonic to my system, imparting energy and buoyancy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

SAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

A Plant That Is Preventing Sand From Filling Up the Channel.

One of the problems which have given the management of Suez canal much trouble is that of the sand that blows into it, adding to the dredging expenses. A considerable number of plants have been tried in the effort to fix the sands so that a comparatively small quantity would be blown into the canal. All of these plants have failed except one, which, it is now believed, will be quite effective in keeping the sand in place.

This large plant is the casuarina tree. It thrives in the southern hemisphere and grows well on the sand banks that skirt the Suez canal, says the New York Sun. It not only survives intense drought, but also excessive humidity, which is important, as the northern part of the canal is subject to inundations at some periods and droughts at other seasons of the year.

The roots of this tree penetrate the sand so deeply that they tap subterranean sources of water. Many of the trees planted 25 years ago have thrived so well in their new habitat that they are now over 40 feet in height. All who have studied the problem of sand fixation are certain that this tree will offer important resistance to the movement of sand along the canal. Steps are being taken to plant it extensively.

LINCOLN TOMB PROJECT.

A Costly Mausoleum Proposed to Be Erected in Springfield.

An Abraham Lincoln mausoleum that will outshine the Grant tomb on the banks of the Hudson is the project for which Representative D. E. Sullivan of Chicago introduced a bill the other day, says a Springfield (Ills.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger. The total cost of the memorial in view should be, it is estimated, anywhere from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. Sullivan's bill will propose that the state of Illinois shall make provision for devoting $500,000 to this purpose, although it is not necessary that the full sum shall be taken from the public funds this year. This is little enough, he thinks, to be devoted to honoring the memory of Lincoln by the state which gave him to the nation.

A bill for a $500,000 appropriation to erect a monument to Lincoln was before the legislature two years ago, introduced by Samuel Alschuler. The sentiment of the house was overwhelmingly for it, but Governor Tanner had it killed in favor of a bill laying out $100,000 to repair the old Lincoln monument at Springfield.

New Artificial Building Stone.

According to a report to the state department at Washington from Consul Baehr at Magdeburg, stone produced from sand and lime is destined to become an important factor in the building line. Until recently this stone was regarded with suspicion, but experiments have resulted in the production of a perfect building stone. The manufacture of this stone is steadily growing in Germany, and factories are gradually springing up. The cost of a plant for the manufacture of about 12,000 stones would probably be $10,000 and one for 25,000 about $22,000. The essential points of advantage accruing from this method, says the consul, are that the cost of production is much lower, the production can take place in all seasons of the year, different kinds of stone can be produced, the stone has a much better appearance, there is no loss on account of breakage, and all drying sheds and kilns necessary for the production are done away with.

Russian Diplomacy.

If there is anything in surface indications, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Russian bear this time means to grab something other than a bone, unless, of course, the other powers seize that something first.

"Little colds." Thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds, cures big colds, too, down to the very verge of consumption.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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STORIES OF FUNSTON.

Incidents In the Career of General Aguinaldo's Capturer.

LIVELY RAILWAY EXPERIENCE.

How the Famous Kansas Soldier Saved a Freight Engine From Wreck and Got the Election Returns From Little Medicine—Funston as an Angler.

Among the many anecdotes related of General Frederick Funston, the man who surprised and captured Emilio Aguinaldo, the commander in chief of the Filipinos, the following are of timely interest:

General Funston's home is at Carlyle, a small village in Allen county, Kan., named after the old home back in Ohio, right in the center of the great natural gas belt of Kansas, says the New York World. Really he has no home, but that is where his parents reside. Funston carries an annual pass on the Missouri Pacific railway. The manner in which he got it illustrates the facility with which he decides upon a plan of action. It was out at Downs, Kan., that the affair took place.

One morning the engine which was to convey the passenger train to Atchison was brought down a few minutes in advance of the arrival of the train and stopped on the main line about 50 yards ahead of the engine which would bring the train in.

Suddenly a cry, "Hi, stop that engine!" startled the crowd. The engineer jumped toward his moving machine, but it was some distance from him *and picked up speed*, which showed that pursuit would be fruitless. Several yardmen joined in the pursuit, but they also gave it up, and, as there was not a man in the lower yards, it became evident that the engine would continue until it came to a stop of its own accord.

The Downs operator was looking out of his big bay window in the depot and saw the engine start. Like a flash the situation dawned upon his mind. He called up Cawker City. The response was prompt, and, realizing that no railroad man needed a diagram, he sent Cawker this brief message:

"Runaway engine. Throw derailing switch."

It happened that Funston was in the Cawker office when the message was received. As the operator dashed out of the room to throw the switch he shouted the telegram to Funston.

About a hundred yards west of the station was a water tank. Funston rushed to it and climbed up the ladder to the platform, which was on a level with the crane with which the engine was supplied with water. Around the curve came the engine, going swift enough to deter any but the most experienced railroad man from attempting to board it.

Funston did not intend to board in the ordinary way. Carefully he calculated the speed of the engine and the distance he was above it, and then, as it passed the tank, he leaped for the tender, fell among the coal and tools, scrambled into the cab, seized the throttle, shut off the steam, put on the air and opened the sand valves.

"It wasn't much," said he. "Even if the old kettle had run off the track I could have got off all right." But the company presented him with an annual pass, and it is always among the first to be renewed each new year.

It was while Funston was a cowboy in one of the cattle counties of western Kansas in the early eighties that another incident happened.

It was election night, the close of a bitter campaign, and it was conceded by both sides that the victors would have very little to crow over. At about 4:30 or 5 o'clock returns had been received from every precinct except Little Medicine, and the leading side was but four votes to the good. The vote in each precinct was small, and, although not much time was taken in counting, there was great delay in getting the returns to the county seat.

Little Medicine was claimed by both parties. The excitement was intense. No one thought of going to bed. Some of the sportier boys were putting up money on the result. The list of voters in Little Medicine was gone over again and again, and each time both parties claimed that their side was sure. About 5:30 o'clock the chairman and secretary of the Republican committee, with a little knot of the faithful, walked out to where they could command a view of the trail the messenger would take.

Through the gray light of the coming dawn the figure of a man on horseback was discerned. Was it the messenger? What if it should turn out that it was not the long looked for messenger from Little Medicine? "It's him!" yelled the secretary. "It's ole Bill Hickey! I'd know that there yaller broncho among a thousand!"

Down into a dip in the prairie went horse and rider; up again on the next swell. It was old Bill Hickey. Standing up in the stirrups, lashing the broncho into a final burst of speed, swinging his hat and yelling at the top of his voice, old Bill dashed up to the little group, flung himself from the saddle, with a wild "Whoope-e-e!" and asked what the result was in the county.

The chairman pushed his way forward and asked old Bill for the result in Little Medicine.

"Little Medicine!" roared old Bill. "Little Medicine. —! I don't know nothin 'bout Little Medicine. I left there 'fore they commenced countin the votes. Whichever side wins'll only have 'bout seven majority. What I want to know is how the county went."

Hot tears of rage and disappointment glistened in the eyes of the chairman.

"Bill," he said as he pulled a 45 shooter on the man from Little Medicine, "git back into that saddle. Point the critter's head the other way. Now you light back for Little Medicine, and if you show up in this town again before those returns do we'll mount your cranky frame until your little wooden hold shucks. Git!"

Without protest the orders were obeyed. The little group returned to the headquarters room, and the broncho made a yellow streak through the atmosphere in the direction of Little Medicine.

The chairman was Fred Funston.

Here is one story that does more credit to Funston's audacity to "get there" than to his athletics as an angler, says the Omaha World-Herald. He was one of seven Kansas university students who camped with Chancellor Snow one summer in Colorado. The waters were full of fine trout, but the boys were not sufficiently skilled to land enough of them to satisfy the voracious appetites of the camping party.

One day, however, Funston took a comrade and started out to do or die. They went up the Big Thompson to a place where a very short fall formed a pool below. In passing up stream the fish jumped this fall, and at times as many as a dozen were in the air at once. With a net the two scientific sportsmen captured 312 trout in three hours, and for the first time since Chancellor Snow's advent in camp he had enough fish to eat. To get their catch home the boys filled a knapsack and a game bag and put the rest on two strings, 50 on each.

A Manila correspondent of Leslie's Weekly tells the following story of how General Funston once avenged his horse in the Philippines:

Colonel Funston sat on his horse, watching his Kansas boys fire at the enemy at Caloocan, when an orderly came up with the commanding general's compliments and an order to stop firing.

"Cease firing!" shouted the colonel.

Only a few of the nearest men heard him, and the firing kept on.

"Cease firing!" ordered the colonel again, and this time the bugle gave forth the peal, and the firing, after scattering, stopped altogether. Just then a ball from the insurgents drilled the neck of the colonel's pony. Quick as a flash Funston whirled around, fire in his eyes.

"Commence firing!" he shouted at the top of his voice. "Give 'em — at 900 yards!"

It took three or four rounds of ammunition all along the line to avenge that horse, though the colonel still rides it.

Mr. William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., who is a bit of a sportsman and knows his Rockies shrewdly, related the following experience of General Funston to a correspondent of Forest and Stream:

General Funston of Kansas, who has made so meteoric a record for himself in Cuba and the Philippines, is a great friend of Mr. White, and they two have hunted together for many years. Once upon a time, before the game laws had very much respect given them in Colorado, these two worthies were on a hunting trip in the summer time out beyond Estes park. Here, in a little valley, they came upon a deserted village, some scores of houses without a single inhabitant, the abandoned camp of an earlier mining stampede. They took possession of this town in the name of Kansas, hoisting over it their broad pennant, and when they got tired of living in one house they moved into another.

Mr. Funston, whom Mr. White describes as a shocking bad shot, went out hunting regularly after mountain sheep and finally succeeded in killing a good ram, which they bore in triumph to the house which at the time they were honoring with their presence. They had disposed of most of their sheep, when one morning they were surprised to receive a visit from the game warden. While Mr. Funston entertained this gentleman in the front parlor Mr. White pulled up a couple of boards in the drawing room and lost the head under the house for the time being. The game warden departed, silenced and apparently convinced.

A few days later than this Mr. Funston went out after raspberries, taking his gun along, as usual. He gathered a pailful of berries, which he put in a shady spot, and threw his gun down beside them. Wandering a little way from this spot, he at length lay down and went to sleep. He was awakened some time later by an unfamiliar noise and on sitting up saw a very handsome cinnamon bear making for his pail of berries. It need only be added that the bear got the berries, the general of volunteers making a masterly retreat along the mountain side until he reached the bosom of the deserted village aforesaid.

The Problem of City Travel.

Experience leads to the belief that every great city will have always a center of "centers" to which the great tide of city travel will ebb and flow. The city railroader in all probability will have this problem to meet in 1910 and 1920 no less than in 1901 and in greater degree. Unless double decked streets or aerial navigation come to his relief, says The Western Electrician, the problem of carrying the people will continue to give the liveliest exercise to his intellectuals.

Genuine "Chop Suey."

There is a fine point of distinction in China between being beheaded and being decapitated. To the outsider, however, it makes little difference, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, where the line is drawn.

RUSSIA VERSUS JAPAN.

Why an Armed Conflict Between Them Is Inevitable.

ISSUE A VITAL ONE TO THE LATTER

Japan's Entire System of Development, Commercial and Political, as Well as Her National Life, Is Dependent Upon Defending What Russia Is Bound to Destroy.

There are some things one can see to be inevitable, though the time and nature of their coming may be altogether speculative. The war between Prussia and France became inevitable from the moment Austria was expelled from the German confederation. Bismarck foresaw it on the battlefield of Sadowa, and to his presidence it was due that the terms of peace were made as little humiliating as possible, and that once assured of her position Prussia spared no pains to bring Francis Joseph to the point of letting bygones be bygones. Nor was Bismarck alone in his prophecies. Carlyle saw the significance of the victory over Austria and the rise of Prussian ascendency in a flash. Both Prussia and Italy were prepared for Sedan long before it came, and even England, which is not by any means so well in touch with continental politics as one would or might think, had an inkling of what was to happen the moment Prussia felt herself safely in the saddle. So, too, the present Boer war was foretold both in England and South Africa as long ago as Mr. Gladstone's unexampled surrender after Majuba Hill, and it hardly an exaggeration to say that no Englishman has visited South Africa any time these last 20 years without bringing home the conviction that the issue between Krugerism and Anglo-Saxondom could only be decided on the field of battle. Anthony Trollope prophesied the Spanish American war 40 years before it broke out and named the cause of it—the misgovernment of Cuba. He judged simply by the general conditions of the problem, and without any unnatural insight came to the right solution along the road of common sense.

It is by following this same road and eschewing the bypaths of mere detail that a good many observers, both in Europe and the far east, have reached the conclusion that on the list of inevitabilities should be placed a conflict between Russia and Japan, says Sydney Brooks, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser. We are likely to hear more of this matter before long. In the amazing jumble of incidents that China has dumped down upon the world within the past 12 months the growing stringency in Russo-Japanese relations has been somewhat overlooked till quite lately. People have talked of Anglo-German agreements, of Russian designs on Manchuria and wrangled about American policy and what not and quite forgotten the one power which is actually on the spot and to which the issue of the far eastern crisis is a matter not of more trade or less or of coaling stations and railroad sidings or of territory, but of life and death. Since the relief of the Peking legations, which they could have accomplished single handed and which, as a matter of fact, they did more than any other power to bring about, the Japanese have been somewhat lost sight of. It is therefore in order, especially after the crystallization of Russia's ambitions in Manchuria, to restate the facts of the case from the Japanese point of view.

One grows rather tired of hearing Japan spoken of as the rising England of the far east, and yet no other description gives quite such a good idea of her commercial position, her international prospects and the lines along which her policy runs. Like England, she is an island kingdom, dependent upon other countries for her food supply; like England, it is her destiny, or at least her ambition, to become a great manufacturing and industrial nation; like England, she needs a strong fleet to protect her commerce, open markets everywhere and—more so in the future than at present—opportunities for expansion. Her geographical situation, added to these circumstances, makes her foreign policy one of comparative simplicity. China and Korea are the natural, the obvious markets for her goods. They cannot only buy what she has to sell, but are able to produce precisely what she needs in the way of food and raw material. She is therefore committed by the necessities of her position to the maintenance of an open door in the Celestial Kingdom and to the independence of Korea. The latter is vital to her very existence. A hostile power in possession of the Korean peninsula would have an invaluable jumping off ground from which to spring at Japan's throat. Russia in Korea could not only starve but throttle Japan. It was to assert her position in the Hermit Kingdom that she brought on the war with China, and whenever that question comes up again Japan must and will fight for her rights to the last.

Every one remembers how Russia robbed Japan of the spoils of her victory over China and turned her out of Port Arthur on the ground that her presence there "disturbed the balance of power." The Japanese were ready to go any lengths in their fury. Officers killed themselves when the news was known. The government held the people in check by vigorously repressing public agitation and promising them their revenge later on. For that revenge the Japanese have been preparing themselves with Doerlike quietude and enthusiasm. Their naval policy is to watch Russia and to go one better. So far they have been able to stand the expense, and their fleet, on paper at any rate, is more than a match for the Russian. By land their superiority is even more marked. Japan could pour into the mainland at very short order 100,000 men with over 400 guns and yet have 150,000 reserves behind to garrison the forts or guard communications. Their training, discipline, effectiveness and extreme mobility the world got an inkling of on the road to Peking, while Russia, from the military point of view, has done little but show the inefficiency of her departmental services and their inability to solve the enormous difficulties of transportation in the event of war with Japan.

Against China and the Chinese, it is always well to remember, neither the mikado nor his subjects have any sort of ill feeling. They understand them better than any occidental people, and they look forward to playing a leading part in their "regeneration." A China under the tutelage of Japan, with her army and navy officered by Japanese or trained in Japanese schools, her internal economy reorganized under Japanese guidance and her foreign policy directed in unison with Japan and against Russia, is what their diplomacy aims at; but whether in conjunction with China or alone they are resolved that the Russian advance must be stopped before it overruns Korea and Peking. They have paper guarantees in plenty and of the most solemn kind that Russia will never interfere with the Korean independence, but, unlike English and American statesmen, they learn by experience and know just how much value may be attached to Russian promises, written or verbal, when it is no longer convenient to keep them. To Russia the absorption of Korea is simply the next and most obvious step in her imperial march, the necessary connecting link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. To Japan it is the forerunner of her own extinction. Amid much that is fluid and shifting in the far eastern crisis here are two immutable and opposing factors. Whether the Korean question is to be settled by war or diplomacy is a matter of guesswork and chance. What is permanent and predictable is that until it is solved one way or the other the crisis in the far east remains as strident as ever.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Southwestern States Anxious to Obtain the Service.

The reports for the month of March have been made up by Superintendent Machen of the rural free delivery division of the postoffice department and show that in Missouri there were 65 applications for the installation of new routes during the month, says a Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The showing for some of the other states and territories is: Oklahoma, 4; Kansas, 52; Iowa, 113; Texas, 19; Nebraska, 36; South Dakota, 7; Illinois, 125; Arkansas, 1.

In all of the states and territories there were 1,021 applications, while in the month previous there were 1,138, an increase accounted for by the fact that congress was in session during that month and members found it convenient to visit the department.

From the present force of clerks and further papers at the call of Mr. Machen he estimates he will be able to install 200 new routes during April. The only states or territories from which there were no applications in March were Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Montana and Nevada. The increase of routes in the state of Missouri has been from 48 on Jan. 1 to 85 at the end of March.

DIAGNOSIS BY TELEPHONE.

Doctor Hears Baby Cough and Says It Hasn't the Croup.

A Paris doctor has just put the telephone to a novel use, says the St. Louis Republic. He was awakened in the middle of the night by an anxious mother whose baby had suddenly been seized with a violent fit of coughing, and who said she feared the baby had croup. The doctor, not wishing to go out into the wintry night, had a brilliant idea. He telephoned:

"Lift the baby to the telephone, madam, and let him cough."

The baby coughed into the telephone, and the doctor, after listening to the noise, replied:

"Don't worry, madam. The baby hasn't the slightest trace of croup. You had better go back to bed."

Boom in Tennis Predicted.

The revival of interest in lawn tennis which was noticeable last summer after half a dozen seasons of partial neglect bids fair to take on new life this coming summer, judging from the extensive preparations that the clubs in New York city are making, says the New York Sun. First bicycling and then golf won away the tennis enthusiasts, and, although golf has more players than ever before, tennis is coming to the front again. It is a far less expensive game, both in time and money, than golf, and it offers more exercise in a limited time. Tennis clubs which have been satisfied for the last half dozen years simply to keep their courts in good condition are planning this year to open new courts, hold tournaments and improve their grounds.

Country's Moving On!

Country's moving right along—
Happy night an' day;
Sighs are melting into song,
Winter into May!

Country's moving right along,
Blue skies for the gray;
With a faith abiding, strong,
Lighting all the way!

Where the flowers grew thick an' fast
See the roses spring!
Where we heard the thunder blast,
Hear the sweet birds sing!

Country's moving right along,
Happy night an' day;
For the sich the glorious song,
For the winter—May!

—Atlanta Constitution.

FUTURE OF AGUINALDO

Opinions Expressed as to the Filipino Chief's Disposition.

MAY BE DEPORTED TO GUAM.

Many Army Officers Believe That His Disposal May Prove Troublesome, Mr. Schurman Says Aguinaldo Should Be Appointed Provincial Governor—Advice From a Filipino.

Aguinaldo is held as a prisoner of war and will be so treated, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World. Secretary Root said the other day that nothing definite will be decided upon until recommendations are received from General MacArthur.

Senator Hawley, who had a long talk with the president, said he believed Aguinaldo should be sent to Guam or some other secluded place and carefully guarded so he could not communicate with his followers.

Senator Elkins said Aguinaldo should be secluded so that it would be impossible for him to give further inspiration to the rebellion. Civilization, he said, had passed beyond the point where execution was thought to be necessary in such cases.

Ex-Representative Walker of Massachusetts said it was like the capture of Jeff Davis. The question was what to do with him. He thought the best thing would be to banish Aguinaldo to England or anywhere, under promise that he would stay where sent and not communicate with the Filipinos.

Aguinaldo is held under article 49, section 3, of general orders No. 100, issued April 24, 1863, which reads as follows:

"A prisoner of war is a public enemy armed or attached to the hostile army for active aid who has fallen into the hands of the captor, either fighting or wounded, on the field or in the hospital, by individual surrender or by capitulation. All soldiers of whatever species of arms; all men who belong to the rising en masse of the hostile country; all those who are attached to the army for its efficiency and promote directly the object of the war, except such as hereinafter provided for; all disabled men or officers on the field or elsewhere if captured; all enemies who have thrown away their arms and asked for quarter, are prisoners of war and as such exposed to the inconveniences as well as entitled to the privileges of a prisoner of war."

Article 56 of the same section provides: "A prisoner of war is subject to no punishment for being a public enemy, nor is any revenge to be wreaked upon him by the intentional infliction of any suffering or disgrace, by cruel imprisonment, want of food, by mutilation, death or any other barbarity."

Article 59 provides: "A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against a captor's army or people committed before he was captured and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities. All prisoners of war are liable to the infliction of retaliatory measures."

Aguinaldo will be treated as a leader and not as an ordinary insurgent. His fate will be either deportation to Guam or imprisonment in Manila until such time as he can be entrusted with his liberty after having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. It is not supposed that any proceedings for treason will be taken against Aguinaldo.

Many army officers expressed the opinion that the disposition of Aguinaldo would prove troublesome. Secretary Root said he remembered the capture of Jefferson Davis, also the arrest of William M. Tweed, both of which embarrassed the authorities. He supposed Aguinaldo would be treated the same as other high officers of the insurgents who have been taken by the Americans.

Another phase of the question, relating to the proclamations and orders of Aguinaldo tending to secure the assassination and massacre of Americans, Europeans and friendly Filipinos without regard to their activity in the prosecution of the war on the insurgents, was discussed. It was said that in case these proclamations and orders could be proved Aguinaldo would be subject to a trial by a military commission for violation of the rules of war, and he could not claim immunity under the ordinary conduct of war.

Secretary Hay said he had little apprehension that the famous edict/ado would be martyrized, because he was sure that the military authorities would deal with him in such a manner as to avoid the least pretense for complaint of their severity.

Army officers who are acquainted by personal experience with the treacherous side of the Filipino character declare that Funston undoubtedly took his life in his hands when, with his little support of four white men and a small body of natives of unknown loyalty, he ventured into the lair of the insurgent leader. Past experience has shown the great danger of trusting the natives too far.

Sixto Lopez, formerly secretary to Aguinaldo, speaking of the Filipino chief's capture, said the other day that any one of the principal generals, Tinio, Mascardo, Alejandrino, Maxilon, Callles or Arejola, would make as good, or, in the opinion of many Filipinos, better leaders than Aguinaldo.

"It would be idle," he continued, "to suppose that Aguinaldo's capture, assuming that it is a fact, will have no effect upon the Filipinos. But the effect upon the war will to some extent depend upon the way in which Aguinaldo is treated. It would be best, as a matter of policy, I should say, for the United States government not to deal severely with him. Otherwise it will make the Filipinos even more determined, if that were possible. Naturally, I think the United States government ought to treat with him and obtain an authoritative statement of the desires of the Filipinos. But it is not at all probable that the government will do so."

When asked the other afternoon what he believed the government of the United States should do with Aguinaldo, President Schurman of Cornell university and president of the first Philippine commission, spoke as follows, says an Ithaca (N. Y.) dispatch to the New York Times:

"I have in mind there is no doubt as to what should be done with the captured insurgent chief. America seeks no vengeance on the Filipinos. Aguinaldo has shown that he possesses administrative abilities of a high order, and just as soon as he follows his late colleagues in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and recognizes the sovereignty of the United States we should make use of him as an administrator in the archipelago. I should think that it would be a very wise thing to make him a governor of Cavite or of one of the Tagalog provinces.

"But if the government should deem it unwise to appoint him to rule over a portion of his own race I should think it a most desirable thing to make him a governor over one of the provinces inhabited by people of a different race, as, for instance, over Bontoc of northern Luzon or over the Visayans of Iloilo.

"The war in the Philippines is over and has been ever since the islanders have realized that as a result of the presidential election there was to be no change in the war policy of the Washington government. The great problem for us to solve, then, is the problem of establishing a good government in the islands. It is to be solved by our using the natural leaders, the Filipino leaders, who acknowledge American supremacy and by giving the different peoples all the self government of which they are capable, as well as representation in the general government in Manila, which must, however, be kept under American control. For the happiness of the Filipinos and in the interest of the republic this is the solution of the problem."

IRON OF THE WORLD.

Race of the United States With Great Britain For Leadership.

Four hundred years ago the entire world produced and found use for 60,000 tons of iron annually. Today it produces and uses 40,000,000 tons every year, a growth so marvelous as to surpass belief were it not certified by figures which cannot be disputed, says W. J. Lampton in Munsey's Magazine for April. Four hundred years ago the United States was not in existence. In 1585 iron ore was discovered in what is now North Carolina, and the first attempt to manufacture it was made in Virginia in 1619. In 1643 a blast furnace was built at Lynn, Mass., and three years later a forge was erected. Interference by legislation of the British parliament stopped the work for a time, but it was resumed later, and in 1740 1,000 tons of iron were produced. In 1790 the United States gave to the world 30,000 tons of iron and was exceeded among iron producing countries by Great Britain, France and Germany. In 1850 it produced 40,000 tons, tying with Germany. Then it went forward at great leaps until 1870, when, with an output of 1,670,000 tons, it passed France and stood second to Great Britain, the leader of the iron world for 400 years.

For about 25 years the two great nations stood in this relation, the United States gaining a little one year, to lose it another, but in 1886, after a Titanic race of over 100 years, we forged to the front and led the leader of the world of nations with the production of 9,202,703 tons, an increase over the British output of 1,208,480 tons. We held the lead for three years, but in 1890 we lost it, to gain it again in 1895, to lose it in 1896, but in 1897 we led again, and again in 1898, and in 1899, with our output of 13,620,703 tons, exceeding that of Great Britain by 4,315,291 tons, we have put our great competitor out of the race. This excess over Great Britain's product is greater than our entire annual output of but 14 years ago.

Verily, for the youngest of the great nations we have done exceedingly well, and we shall hold the position we have reached because our youth gives us the advantage of illimitable fields of fuel and ore which are as yet practically untouched and easy of access, while those of the old countries in competition have been worked almost to the limit. Under such conditions it is safe to predict that the United States will not only lead the world in iron production, but in time will supply all the nations of the earth with their iron. That this country has so rapidly reached first place and already produces nearly 35 per cent of the world's product is earnest of what it can do when its full energies and resources are brought into active operation.

Novel Pattern in Men's Shirt Waists.

Local haberdashers, says the Washington Star, are preparing to have shirt waists for men on hand to meet the prospective demand, and a favorite style is expected to be a shirt waist made on the pattern of the small boy's, with buttons at the waist to which the trousers may be affixed by a series of buttonholes attached to the inside of the waistband. This will do away with the suspenders, and if wearers desire the waist line may be hidden by a belt of some light material.

A Traction Improvement.

A Maxim gun mounted on a motor car is one of the new inventions at Cape Town. It ought to prove a good thing, says the Boston Herald, for making drays and beer wagons get off the track.

BARRYMORE IN STORY.

Interesting Incidents In the Noted Actor's Career.

HOT FIGHT WITH AN ENGINEER.

How Barrymore Argued With a Western Railroad Man and Had to Dodge Bullets—A Singular Appearance in Chicago—His Wit and Personality.

Probably the most exciting incident in the varied career of Maurice Barrymore, the famous actor, who recently became suddenly insane, was the attempt upon his life by Jim Curry, noted as one of the most daring scouts in the west and equally noted as a "bad man," says the New York Journal.

After an adventurous career, which included the entire civil war and the Indian wars of 1865, Curry drifted down to Texas. He started a restaurant at Marshall, but went broke and secured a position on the Texas and Pacific as engineer. His engine was drawing a train one day on board of which were Barrymore and his company. While the train was stopping at Marshall the actor and engineer became engaged in conversation. Barrymore made a remark which Curry resented. He drew his revolver and fired point blank at Barrymore's head. Barrymore dodged. The bullet missed him and struck Dick Porter, a member of the company, killing him instantly.

Curry shot again. For a wonder he missed. He was overpowered and placed under arrest. After a long trial, in which he was materially aided by an organization of which he was a charter member and by his record as a brave scout, Curry was acquitted. But the incident took all the bravado out of him. He laid aside the revolver which had got him into so many scrapes and lived quietly thereafter until one day he dropped dead in the street in Spokane, where he had gone to live.

Barrymore was unarmed. He used to say that he had too hot a temper to trust himself with a gun. Besides, he had great confidence in his ability to fight his battles with his fists.

"While stories are in order," continued Mr. Barrymore contemplatively, "I will just tell you a rather singular experience I had in Chicago. I have always read Gaboriau's novels with more or less interest, but I have had my doubts regarding the remarkable success of his heroes in making up for characters. I never thought it possible that a man could put on a 'make up' that would defy detection in daylight. But I have changed my mind.

"While playing in Chicago some time ago I had occasion to have some photographs taken in costume as Captain Davenport. When the artist had finished with me, I looked at my watch and saw I had only ten minutes to get to the theater. I was a mile away. Sherman might have made it on his horse, but I had my doubts. I rushed out of the studio without changing a line on my face and got aboard a street car. I was in mortal terror lest somebody should discover my disguise. You know I wear a full beard and a gray wig in 'Alabama.' I tried to 'do the part,' however, and it went. I stepped the car, exhibiting on it with a rheumatic limp, put on a pair of spectacles and proceeded to read a morning paper after giving the other occupants of the car a slow board of inspection. And from the conductor to the bootblack nobody on the car, which was crowded, discovered my 'make up.' I got down to the theater just in time to go on the stage, and nobody was the wiser for my trip incog. I have more faith in the French detective stories than formerly. The public is easier to deceive than I thought."—St. Louis Republic.

While one of the handsomest men of his profession, Maurice Barrymore is one of the most careless as to dress, says the New York Journal. He was always well liked by women, and he had a poet's admiration of the sex. While rhapsodizing at the Lambs about the beauty of the new star some one interrupted with:

"But, Barry, the old flames!"

"This is the only flame!" he vowed. "Those were only matches."

Once a wine agent intruded on a party, of which Barrymore was one, in Chicago. The agent told Barrymore he was a man of good taste, a man of the world and all that and wound up by asking, "When you want a bottle of wine in future, will you not gratify me by asking for my wine?" "Why, of course," answered Barrymore most graciously. "I shall be delighted to ask for your wine. But, heavens, suppose they should have it!"

Some years ago Barrymore was the Orlando—and a fine one—at an open air performance of "As You Like It," given at Sherry's Castle, Hoboken. The performance was for a charitable purpose, tickets were $5 each, the audience was made up of fashionable women. A frightful thunderstorm cut short the play. The fashionable women scampered into the house for shelter. Barrymore held an umbrella over the Rosalind, who put on a mackintosh.

A few days after Barrymore was listening to a description of rainmaking in Kansas by an actor who had been there. He heard patiently the different schemes of the rainmakers to induce rain, and then he asked, "Why don't they give an open air performance of 'As You Like It'?"

Barrymore excelled in dashing military roles like that of Colonel Percival West, in "Shenandoah," in which he made one of his greatest hits.

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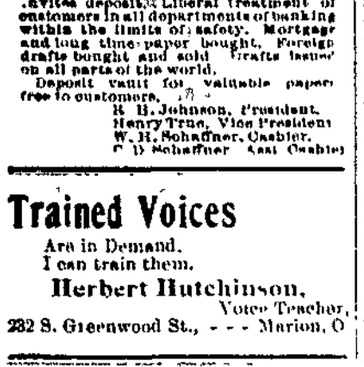
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KRUGER'S GREAT GAME.

Oom Paul Is Said to Have Outwitted Kings and Diplomats.

SECURED MONEY FOR USE IN WAR

Boer President Gave Security That Will Cause Trouble—Vast Loans Obtained on Gold Mines Control For Which Would Involve All of the European Powers.

From a correspondent who avers that Oom Paul Kruger the president of the South African Republic has played the greatest diplomatic game of his life during his visit to Paris and the other cities of the continent, says the special correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean at Berlin writing under date of March 3. The old Dutchman has in reality played one of the shrewdest games of diplomacy in the history of the world, completely overshadowing his feat of a few years ago, when he made the world laugh at the diplomacy of the man then premier of England. This time the old man has outwitted Lord Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain completely. More than that he has fooled several crowned heads and as well, one of the greatest members of diplomacy in the world.

While England was anxiously waiting for the Boers to accept the terms for peace proposed by Lord Kitchener he cessation of hostilities gave Oom Paul the needed few days' delay that enabled him to complete his last preparations for the continuance of the war. He had raised all the money necessary for a bitter fight that can be prolonged indefinitely, and when his final negotiations were completed General Botha was ready to answer what the London papers sarcastically referred to as "Kitchener's humble suit." Botha rejected the suit. He said he did not feel disposed to recommend the British terms of surrender to the Boer government. This according to the secret advices, was only part of one of the cleverest diplomatic plots that were ever successfully brought to a finish.

When Oom Paul left Pretoria, the world thought he had become a exile from home. Havens of refuge were offered the old man and his people in various parts of the world. The funny thing about it is that these offers were nearly all instigated by Boer agents. Oom Paul caused this to be done, probably for two reasons. He did not wish any one to know the real object of his mission to Europe, and he thought that his real mission might even bring him to America, so he left a road open. Had he not succeeded in his mission in France he would have come to the United States ostensibly to found a Boer colony, but really to borrow money to carry on the Boer war.

The old man has the money. He has made arrangements for arming his people as they never were armed before and is probably by this time safely hidden in some steamer on his way to Pretoria. The way the old man did the trick is wonderful and worthy of the brightest diplomatic genius. He has actually borrowed money from his worst enemies, particularly from the English themselves, and has given as security property of great value, but which, as a matter of fact, is the issue of the war between his people and England. His creditors can never quit without one of the bloodiest wars in history.

He has done what a gambler would call "whipsawing the game" and "played both ends against the middle." His creditors can never win without killing one another, and he has supplied his people with ammunition to keep up an almost interminable struggle. He cannot even be assassinated without his enemies losing the whole stake, for the old man has pledged the gold mines of South Africa, to which he alone holds the key. The others might discover them if the Boers are all wiped off the face of the earth. But as the creditors are in France, England and some other places international wars of tremendous magnitude would result.

The old man's pledge is thoroughly good, and he has broken none of the laws of war. He has mortgaged his farm, it is true, and his creditors are beginning to realize that the only way to get their money back is to let him fill it. Those in the secret think the history of the conflict between England and America is to be repeated and that while England holds the physical strength probably she is against a foe who will be exterminated before surrendering and that England will herself sue for peace.

Generals Botha and De Wet have thoroughly understood one another all the time. While De Wet seems warlike and refuses to contemplate surrender General Botha is offering terms that will liberate the prisoners at St. Helena. Kruger could sail home in apparent triumph if he wished, but he has another little game of diplomacy up his sleeve. He realizes that the fight may go on for a long time, although the complications in China seem likely to bring England to her senses, and has quietly shipped away with a plan to liberate Cronje from St. Helena before he is tied down by an agreement that he shall be liberated on parole. Meantime the situation is funnier than ever. Some declare they have seen Oom Paul in Amsterdam and are positive he is still there, while others say they know positively he has sailed for South Africa. "Which is Oom Paul?" might be the title of a very comical play.

When the old man gets down to business, there will be no doubt of the result, for every one who knows the real Oom Paul Kruger is aware that he would never leave his people under fire unless on a mission of benefit to them. As a matter of fact, Kruger performed the bravest act of his life when he sailed from South Africa, for he was followed by an assassin all the way and knew it and there is a revolver in America who can prove the facts if he can be found. The bullet of the assassin was stayed only by the fact that certain people wanted the key to the gold of the Boers. They have the key, and Kruger gave it them, but as an old Boer fighter in Berlin says: "They will be in a little mud after Pasch."

LONG CHERISHED AMBITION.

General Funston Had Aguinaldo's Capture in Mind From the First.

John Steele, a Kansas City newspaper man who was in the Philippines with Funston as a member of the famous Twentieth Kansas, says according to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, that the capture of Aguinaldo was an ambition that Funston had cherished for two years.

"I would give a farm to capture that yellow boy," Steele quotes Funston as saying to him just after hostilities had opened in earnest, "and I'll do it yet."

Steel continues: "On the afternoon of Feb. 16 a general advance was made. It fell to the lot of Colonel Funston's regiment to capture Caloocan. The Kansas took the town with a rush. Many of the insurgents retreated to Malabon, a city of considerable size located on a strip of land jutting out to sea immediately south of Caloocan and accessible from Caloocan by a stone bridge.

"Through his field glasses Funston surveyed the scene of confusion existing in Malabon, and believing that the capture of the town might involve the securing of Aguinaldo he dashed up to the big stone church where General MacArthur had already established his headquarters.

"'I can take 100 men, cross the bridge, capture the town and perhaps Aguinaldo before they can rally from the confusion into which we have thrown them,' enthusiastically exclaimed Funston to General MacArthur.

"General MacArthur accompanied Funston to the line, the Kansan explaining as he went along.

"'You see that I can put 100 men on cars and run them into the town on the dummy line running from Caloocan to Malabon,' said Funston. 'We can run in after dark, and before they know what we are doing we will have the whole works.'

"'It is a daring scheme' replied General MacArthur, 'and I believe if anybody could do it you can. But we haven't the men to spare.'

"And soon the project was abandoned. But Funston never abandoned the idea of capturing Aguinaldo. He frequently led independent scouting expeditions in the hope of surprising the insurgent leader. During the four weeks' stay at Malolos he kept in close touch with Colonel Bell's band of scouts, with the hope that an opportunity would afford for a bold dash into the stronghold of Aguinaldo and his capture."

CANADA'S NEW RESOURCES.

Immense Tract of Arable Land and Forest Explored in Ontario.

As the result of a recent exploration made under the direction of the crown lands department of Ontario it has been ascertained that there exists an immense valuable and hitherto overlooked district in the northern part of the province, says a Montreal dispatch to the New York Sun. This district is said to have almost illimitable resources, including great quantities of pulp woods and millions of acres of good agricultural land.

It consists of a tract of arable land stretching from the Quebec boundary west across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder bay and comprising an area of about 24,500 square miles or 15,680,000 acres. The soil is a clay or clay loam, nearly all suitable for farming purposes, and the region is watered by the Moose river and its tributaries, the Abitibi, Mettgami and Missinabie and the Albany and its tributaries, the Kenogami and Ogoke. Along this last stream alone a tract of good land was found extending on both sides of the river for a distance of more than 10 miles and in the district of Rainy river another extensive area of good land was found comprising about 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres.

The climate of the region is reported to be favorable to the growing of grain and root crops. It lies for the most part south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude, which crosses the province of Manitoba near Winnipeg, and its climate does not differ much from that of the latter province. Crops of grain, potatoes and other vegetables and even small fruits were found as far north as James bay.

One of the most important discoveries made by the explorers was the location of a great pulp wood forest north of the ridge extending across the districts of Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder bay. The timber embraces all the common pulp woods, such as spruce, poplar, jack pine and balm of gilead as well as tamarack and cedar along the streams. It is generally of good quality, usually thick on the ground and large in size up to three feet in diameter. In the district of Nipissing an extensive pine forest was explored and estimated to contain about 3,000,000,000 feet.

The Ontario government intends to open up this rich district for settlement.

Tonsorially Inclined.

Generally speaking, if war is hanging by a hair in China the Chinese themselves says the Philadelphia Times, are hanging on to a cue.

LOST RIVER EXPLORED.

Its Underground Passage Traversed by a Daring Minnesotan.

EARL JOHNSON'S GRAPHIC STORY

Found Himself in a Huge Cavern With Blind Fish, Boiling Springs and a Lot of Dead Bats Before Coming Out Exhausted Half a Mile Below the Entrance.

In a cave, about [illegible] woods near Windom, [illegible] of Lake Superior, [illegible] through a deep river and [illegible] from [illegible] a little [illegible] beyond. There are [illegible] which terrorize [illegible] stretches of this river's course. The interest is near Windom and will never appeal to [illegible] at present times, managing [illegible] lands.

The Indians hold the stream in awe and will never approach it. Some think of the name being [illegible] influenced the whites with [illegible]. Because of this Carl Johnson, a hard headed young settler, determined to explore the perilous passage says the New York Journal. He had a long cork with a baited fishing line attached through the underground passage and caught a blind fish like a perch. He had noted also that the [illegible] somewhat heated in passing under ground.

Accompanied by his friend, Axel Peterson, he tried first to force his way up stream through the hillside cave. He found that the stream completely filled a hole in a solid wall from which it gushed. Then, trying the upper chasm, he approached the edge of the fall where the river enters the earth. Peterson, on shore, held a rope which was tied around Johnson's waist. Johnson, standing in the water at the top of the fall, shouted an order to Peterson, who got "rattled" and dropped the rope.

Johnson fell over the cataract. What happened thereafter is told in his own words:

"I felt mighty shaky for a minute but as I felt myself pulled down I held my breath. The drop was not a long one—about 15 or 20 feet I should say—and then my feet touched bottom. My head after I had been borne along for a rod or so came out of water, and I opened my eyes.

"Instead of there being a tunnel or underground passage, as I had supposed, there was a lake, upon the edge of which I stood and gazed in wonder. This lake is almost half a mile wide, with a strong current flowing directly through it from north to south. I was standing in a vast cave only just high enough in some places for me to stand upright in. At other points the roof was many feet above my head.

"Light entered the cavern through the hole into which the water of the river was pouring, and I was able to see well. The air was warm, even hot, at one side of the cave. This was caused, I discovered, by boiling springs close to the edge of the lake. The water here was so hot I could scarcely hold my hands in it for even a moment.

"Near these springs was a group of stalactites hanging from the ceiling of the cave, and a pretty sight they presented, their sharp points coming to within a few feet of the water. Almost under them were several white objects, which I found to be human bones. They were probably the bones of a man who had been drowned in the river above and whose body had been stranded in the lake.

"While wading around a big rock that projected out into the lake I felt something strike my foot and on reaching down grasped a smooth, slippery object that twisted and turned in my hand as it tried to free itself. It was a fish, possibly six inches in length, of the same variety as the one I caught when I sent the timber float through. After trying in vain to walk clear around the lake I was forced to quit because in several places there was no beach at all; the water came close up to the steep walls of the cave and seemed to be of great depth.

"On a little rocky ledge near the inlet of the lake, where the water was ice cold, I found a big plank that had evidently floated into the cave in high water and had been left high and dry for my especial benefit, it seemed to me. Using this plank as a support, I ferried myself across the lake to what seemed to me to be the outlet. The current bore me along almost as fast as I wanted to go and when I neared the southern wall of the cavern I could hear the roaring of the water as it forced itself out.

"There was hardly any light at this side of the lake, and several times my courage failed me, for I realized that if the outlet was too small for me to escape through I would probably die where I was, since it was manifestly impossible for me to get out the same way I came in. The current caught me right when I neared the hole through which the water, now warm and pleasant, was issuing from the big cave. Before I could do anything to help myself I was slammed up against a wall of rock and hard earth in a way that made my teeth rattle.

"While the upper half of my body was on the plank my legs were deep in the water, and the suction of the stream as it poured through the opening in the wall almost dragged me down. By hard work I managed to push myself to one side, where the undertow was not so great, and in this way tested while I reclaimed my nerve.

"It seemed to me as I had been underground for a week. I began to get frightened in earnest. I made up my mind that I had to get out and get out quickly too. By feeling around with my feet I located the hole through which the water was issuing. Taking a long breath, I dropped from my perch and tried to work rapidly to where I knew the hole was. The force of the current pushed me up against the wall and for a second I thought I should be drowned. Making a last effort I succeeded in getting my head through the hole, where I could see them and the cool waters.

By bracing against the wall with both hands and feet I forced myself through the hole and quickly [illegible] was nothing but solid rock. The hole was larger than I had supposed and I found no difficulty in getting through.

"If we just had enough [illegible] shot out of a gun in [illegible] it take to tell it was [illegible] the solid [illegible] and down over out into the little cove from which the water issues. Peterson was waiting for me or rather he was waiting to recover my body. When I came out alive, he was almost astonished into. He had built a big fire on the bank of the river, and said if I [illegible] I probably would have frozen to death, change from the heat of the underground lake to the cold of the outdoors, as it were, was great.

"I hope now that the legislature will do something toward [illegible] the cave out. It will pay for [illegible] there will be no [illegible] chance of overflows in the spring."

GREAT MEXICAN PALACE.

Building Near Monterey to Rival the Famous Structure at Biltmore.

On the table land rising [illegible] above the surrounding [illegible] city of Monterey, Mexico, which when completed will be the largest private residence except Biltmore on the American continent, says the Chicago Record. On all sides as far as the eye can reach extends the 576,000 acres, or 900 square miles, of the Milmo estate, deeded here and there with beautiful Mexican forests and crossed by half a score of rivers rising in the distant mountains. The palace, a marble pile 400 feet long and 320 feet wide will consist of two porticos or colonnaded courts surrounded by low buildings of the same [illegible] architecture which recent excavations in Iowa have brought to light making it unlike any extant architecture in the world.

The two great courts, or "atria," will be adorned after the classic Greek Ionic order. A frieze portraying the story of Homer in low relief will run around each. In the first court it will represent the "Iliad," in the second it will illustrate the "Odyssey." The peristyle will consist of Ionic columns showing against turquoise blue backgrounds with fountains, mosaic pavements, Greek benches, cypresses and pink rose vines twined about the columns.

The outside of the Milmo palace, as shown by the architect's drawings, is daringly severe on the front. The sides are more fanciful. They will show extensive colonnades and caryatid porches. The rear facade will be the most imposing. It consists of a double colonnade, resembling what was known as "the peristyle" at the Chicago World's fair.

The whole mass of the building will be composed of marble or "sillar" limestone set upon a beautiful spacious terrace mounted by means of gently inclined planes arranged in double ramps. The erection of the palace will proceed as fast as workmen can get the material ready, yet more than two years will elapse before it will be finished. The structure unfurnished will cost $2,000,000.

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, sting sprains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.

Rubber tire top buggy for $75 00 at Houghton Buggy Co's. Biggest bargain on earth. 45-tf

NERVITA PILLS

Will Restore Strength, Energy and the Ambition that Nature Intended All to Have.

A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CENTS

Nervita Tablets (YELLOW LABEL)

EXTRA STRENGTH
Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, **$1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.** Address

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill.

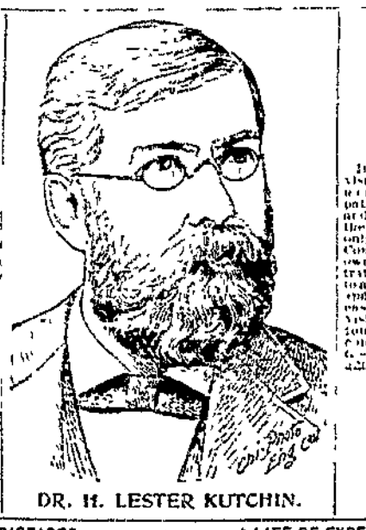
For sale by the Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street.

STEEVES & PASTERS,
DENTISTS,
111 W. Center St. Phone 2381
Dr. M. C. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of Dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science.

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,
PROSPECT, OHIO.
Rectal specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Scott House parlors, No. 28 east Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Will guarantee cures of all rectal diseases, viz. Hemorrhoids, or piles, fistula, ulcer or fissure, chronic or malignant disease of every character.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.
Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office Columbus, O


DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

The noted Authority, Medical Lecturer, and great Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of different Chronic Diseases, has returned to this City County and meet his many patients and friends and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him. Those of Large and Successful Practice in this and other cities, pronounce him the most successful specialist in the treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases. Dr. Kutchin will be found at his office, 42 West Center St., Marion, O., for four weeks only, and invites his former patients and all afflicted.

Dr. Kutchin will devote this time to the diagnosis of patients, free of charge. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential. Those living at a distance can write for symptom blanks, and thus save time and expense. Medicines sent by mail or express to all parts of the world. Those who cannot call will please write for terms, stating symptoms fully.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most cheerfully invites to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be blind, others dead, and a large number to be invalided for life. Now they are up and about, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Skin, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nerves, Spinal Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Proper Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Wherever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never makes a mistake, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his case book, for reference, by this means he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; acting perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult and correspond with him as often as they choose during the whole time required for the cure without regard to where they may be, and without expense, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory to them as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in maturer years, which debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Blood and Private Diseases, without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After graduating his full course in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improving, having visited for the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung, and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles both by land and sea, expending thousands of dollars simply with the advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Tissues, which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat, with success, such cases therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the numerous evils which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution, inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably a reason which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly foes which are fastening upon them, and must sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless treated by a skilful hand. Many are afflicted. Your case may now be perfectly curable but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer to incurable stages, when, perhaps the most skilful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a new forestalling method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 ounces of urine which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unable to call treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them for month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with medals solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined free. In most cases of your disease, and if can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without detention. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE
New Reber House, Marion, O., on Wednesday, April 24, Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., 1901.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL RELATIVES

Look After Miss Elizabeth Welch Who Wanted To Wield an Ax at Prospect.

SHE IS UP BEFORE JUDGE BURKE

As Her Relatives Seem Confident That They Can Care for Her and Keep Her Out of Further Trouble She Is Not Sent to the State Hospital at Columbus.

Miss Elizabeth Welch, for the arrest of whom a lunacy warrant was issued to be served before Probate Judge Burke Saturday afternoon by Thomas Lane, was given a hearing by the judge Saturday morning. That Miss Welch is mental, unbalanced there is no doubt, but whether she is dangerous is open to question. Some time ago a guardian was appointed for her, to care for her property interests. The trouble she had with her neighbors was caused by the removal of one of her houses refusing to move when she asked him to. He did not like the idea of having to get out on 'two days' notice, inasmuch as he had always paid his house rent. The moment they got into the cause the lady wanting to do a little work with the ax.

Deputy Sheriff Battenfeld went to Prospect after Miss Welch, Friday afternoon, he found her at the city prison where she was being detained by the police marshal. She was brought to the city, and kept over night. Saturday as her relatives seemed quite confident that they could get along with her and avoid any further trouble between her and her neighbors, the judge decided not to send her to the state hospital. She seemed rational during the trial, and was quite willing to go to the home of her brother, A. A. Welch, of this city, to visit a few days. In the meantime the tenant with whom she had the trouble, will move out, and it is believed that then she will be all right again.

Dr. A. L. Gast, her physician, was of the opinion that if she is not provoked, she will not be the least bit inclined to violence.

CONSIDERABLE ALARM

Is Caused In This City by the Prank of a Youngster.

Considerable alarm was caused Mrs. C. S. Bull of south State street and her neighbors, Friday, by the disappearance of little Hazel Godfrey, a sister's grandchild who has been making her home with Mrs. Bull. The child was missed in the afternoon and no trace of her could be discovered until about 7:15 o'clock, when a telephone message was received from Upper Sandusky announcing that a little girl who had boarded a train at this place had been put off there and was in charge of the Hocking Valley agent at that place. It once a relative of the missing child telephoned Upper Sandusky to make certain that the youngster missing here and the one there were one and the same. The relative planned to return the child on the first eastbound train.

It developed that little Hazel, who is between eleven and twelve years of age, had been overcome with a desire to ride on the cars and pay her mamma and papa a visit at their home in Toronto, Canada. She was not aware that it took money to ride on trains, and approached a northbound passenger on the Hocking. The conductor did not take to the idea of carrying her, and put her off at Upper Sandusky, leaving her in charge of the railroad agent with instructions to locate her relatives. She was returned at 7:02.

Little Hazel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Godfrey of Toronto.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS

With Kidney Trouble—A Case That Baffled the Best Doctors.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 13, 1900.

I make the following statement for the benefit of people in advanced years: I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures with the best possible results. I am sixty-five years old and have suffered more or less with my kidneys for over three years. After taking eight bottles of your Seven Cures I feel like a new man. I can cheerfully recommend it as one of the greatest remedies of the age.

Yours respectfully,
B. Stickle.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

WHOOPING COUGH

Claims a Victim on Reed Avenue Friday Evening.

George, the seven-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Maag of Reed avenue, died Friday night about 9 o'clock, being a victim to whooping cough.

The funeral services took place at the home Sunday at 2 o'clock, Dr. C. E. Smith officiating.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Great comfort and pleasure to have rubber tires on your buggy, surrey or phaeton. Wear almost as long as steel and only cost $20.00. Ask for our book "Tire Harm" free. Houghton Buggy Co. 45-tf

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wingo of Big Island township died Saturday morning.

EMBASSY OF FRANCE.

New Building to Take Place of Old Rush Mansion.

The statement that the government of France is about to acquire a plot of land in the west end of Washington for the erection of an embassy awakens interest in the historic old building which since 1851 has been the home of France's diplomatic household at our national capital.

The building, which is one of the most attractive in Washington, was erected 75 years ago by Richard Rush, who was then secretary of the treasury under President John Quincy Adams. Mr. Rush was soon after appointed minister to France, and the house was occupied by Hamilton Fish, then in congress, until 1857. A year later the property was rented by Great Britain, and Lord Napier was installed as minister. From this time forward it was the scene of some of the gayest and most brilliant gatherings at our national capital. Lord Napier was a handsome and dashing young nobleman of only 28. He was accompanied by Lady Napier, four children, a tutor, a governess, a pompous butler, a coachman and two manservants. Her ladyship was regarded at the time as the most beautiful woman in Washington. It is recorded that at one of her ladyship's winter parties her hair was adorned by a wreath of water lilies, surmounted by a tiara of diamonds and emeralds. Lord Napier in his gold embroidered court dress was described as a vision of brilliance.

King Edward would, if he were to jog his memory, remember the old Rush mansion. A dinner was given there in his honor the second night of his visit as Prince of Wales to President Buchanan at the White House. Lord Napier and his beautiful wife had by that time departed. Lord Lyons was Britannia's minister to Uncle Sam's republican court. He was an old bachelor, and thereby hangs a tale. One day he received from Queen Victoria an autograph letter announcing to President Lincoln the marriage of the present King Edward to Queen Alexandra. Lord Lyons sat him down, prepared a long and eloquent speech, memorized it, called his carriage, proceeded to the White House and forthwith, bowing and scraping much, delivered to President Lincoln both the letter and the carefully studied announcement that Albert Edward and Alexandra had entered into the holy state of matrimony. His lordship then passed in anticipation of an equally formal and equally long drawn out oratorical effort upon the part of the president. But Lincoln took all the dignity out of the occasion by replying in his droll manner, "Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise."

In 1867 Lord Lyons was succeeded by Sir Frederick Bruce, another old bachelor, who remained master of the Rush house until he died in this country during President Grant's administration. He was succeeded by Sir Edward Thornton, who built the present British embassy. Soon after Bruce's death Admiral Porter, succeeding Farragut as commanding officer of the navy, purchased the stately old mansion and there remained until his death. The property was leased by France in 1891, when M. Jules Patenotre, former embassador, married Miss Dickerson of Philadelphia and took possession of it. Here has since been the French embassy.

FUNSTON AS A HUNTER.

Remarkable Power of Endurance of the General.

The following incident in the career of General Frederick Funston, who recently captured Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, illustrates his powers of endurance:

During the vacation of his sophomore year—in the summer of 1888—Funston, with a party of 12 other students from the University of Kansas, came to Colorado and spent several weeks in Estes park, camping near Specimen mountain, says the Denver Republican. It was a hunting and fishing trip. The party went afoot from Georgetown, carrying all tents, ammunition and supplies on their backs. One little burro started out with them, but was sold before the destination was reached. Hunting mountain sheep was the chief occupation of the campers. Every member of the party had killed his sheep but Funston.

He was not to be outdone and started out to a canyon some 28 miles away. He was gone three days from his companions, but returned with his prize, a little 1-year-old ewe. He was much grieved that it was not a buck. In telling of his adventures afterward he explained the great difficulty with him as a hunter was the habit he had of stumbling and falling whenever he came within hearing distance of his game. He admitted that in order to get within range of the little sheep he brought back he had to walk for three hours in stocking feet over rocks and lava.

A New Decoration For France.

In the future Frenchmen who go into the interior of Africa and come out again alive or those who write important books about Africa are, if their efforts are deemed of sufficient honor to France, to be decorated with a special medal, says the New York Times. This decoration will at first be conferred upon those who have taken part in the different missions that have been engaged in the center of Africa, between Lake Tchad and the High Oubangui. The decoration will be in two classes. The first will be in the form of a gold medal for officers and men, engraved "Central Africa," and the second, which may be conferred upon foreigners or native troops for "distinguished service," is a silver medal with a similar inscription.

IN COMMON PLEAS

Judge Tobias Monday Morning Gives a Decree of Divorce to Mrs. Frank Cramer.

RESTORATION OF MAIDEN NAME

The Divorce Matter of Mrs. Lulu Rayl Against John D. Rayl Also Comes Up Before the Court Monday Morning and Is Heard. Court Notes and News.

Mrs. Emma Cramer was granted a divorce from Frank Cramer by Judge Tobias Monday, and was restored to her maiden name of Emma Hoffman.

The divorce was granted on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and failure to provide.

Mrs. Amelia Rayl was Monday granted a divorce from her husband, John Rayl, by Judge Tobias on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and failure to provide. She was granted the custody of the minor child.

Judge Tobias heard the divorce matter Monday afternoon of Sarah Bowers against James Bowers. It was both contested such party to the action trying to prove that the other was to blame for all their domestic unhappiness.

The court did not render its decision in the matter.

Friendly Brothers, a shoe firm of Elmira, New York, by O'Gessimer & Guthery, Monday afternoon filed in common pleas court a petition against Louisa Berndt, alleging her to be indebted to them in the sum of $206.50 for shoes, for which amount a judgment is asked.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice:

Brendine, Mr J H (2), Dale, Mike; Dowden, A; Gallagher, Prof Frances F; Harris, Mr William; Hendy, John; Johnson, Ed; Kennedy, Frank; Leonard, William H; Lee, Mr Frank H (2), Mahood Mr G P; Morgantaler, H D; Powell, James W; Purvis George; Palmer, William; Roughouser, R G; Smith, Tuttle; Brookmeyer, Miss Rose; Cavitner, Mrs. Maggie; Landsay, Mrs. Etta; Landon, Mrs Kate; Parker, Miss Mollie; Showers, Mrs C E.

Single Miss Cleta.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

A NEW CHURCH

The Lutheran Denomination of Waldo Will Probably Build One.

The Lutheran denomination of Waldo is making arrangements to build a church this spring. It already has a building site just west of the United Brethren church of that village. Last week the members of the congregation raised $1,000, and as soon as they raise $100 more the work will assume a more definite shape. They want to build a $1,400 church.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Foye.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

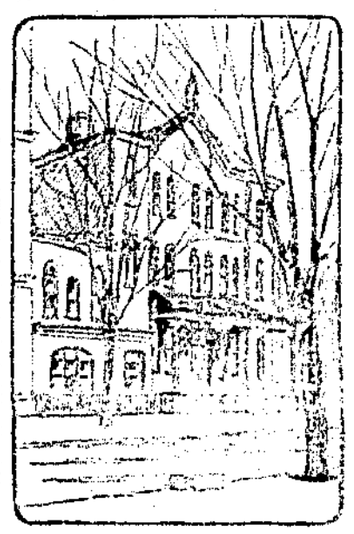
Building of Its Own to Replace Historic Rush Mansion.

[Special Correspondence.]

Washington, April 5.—The French government is to build a home for its ambassador at this capital. It will be located in the west end of Washington, and the ground which it will occupy is about one acre. When completed it will be finely French throughout. It is said it has never been a part of the policy of the United States for any foreign government to own property within the limits of the city. The land which the French government will be given for the purpose is to be in exchange for the present embassy building and acquired by the French government in Washington. The politicians in Washington say that the decision to locate the diplomatic residences on Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Russia and Austria. It is said that Italy and China are on the lookout for land upon which to build permanent homes for their representatives.

The residence on H street hitherto occupied by the French embassador is one of Washington's most historic houses and while one of the most elegant and finely appointed, but the room is insufficient for the proper entertainment of M. Cambon's household, nor is it regarded with quite sufficient for the maintenance of French prestige. Hence the move to acquire French territory here and build there an embassy which will be worthy of the third republic. It is expected that the new building will be pictorial in proportions and magnificent in furnishings and adornment.

The mansion which the French will vacate upon the erection of the new embassy was built just 75 years ago by Richard Rush, a statesman and diplomatist of that period. The year before the construction of the building began Mr. Rush had been recalled from the ministry to Great Britain to be secretary of the treasury under President John Quincy Adams. In the latter's absence the house upon his being appointed by President Polk as minister



PRESENT FRENCH EMBASSY.

to France. Shortly afterward Hamilton Fish took possession, moved in and remained until his retirement from the senate in 1857. The year Mr. Fish entered the English government rented the house for its American legation, and Lord Napier, retiring shortly after the inauguration of President Buchanan, took possession as the British minister. It was thus occupied until 1870. It has been the French embassy since 1904.

SAMUEL HOBBARD.

New Facts About Blood.

The Chicago Weekly gives a description of a discovery by Professors Wassermann and Schutze of the Physiological institute and Chief Director Koch of a method of distinguishing human blood, whether old or fresh, from that of all animals save the monkey. The experiments showed that the blood of monkeys, in regard to albumen, was next in natural affinity to the blood of man. The test was based on the employment of hemolytic and precipitines. The discovery will be of immense service in the detection of crime.

ANNUAL MEETING

Is Held by the Marion Cemetery Association, Monday Evening. Officers Elected.

FINE SHOWING IS MADE FOR YEAR

The Receipts Over Eight Thousand Dollars and a Balance of Nearly Thirty-Five Hundred Is Left After Paying the Year's Expenses. The Association Assets.

A meeting of the Marion Cemetery association was held Monday evening at which officers were elected for the ensuing year.

F. P. Wallace was elected president, W. F. Davis, vice president, H. W. Kirk, secretary, E. O. Sturgiss, A. H. Kling and C. A. Merchant trustees. Mr. Merchant takes the place of George Crawford who declined the position owing to his intention to leave the city.

The financial statement of the association for the past year is a fine one. Receipts $8,084.50, expenditures $4,589.50, receipts over expenditures, $3,494.50. Total assets of the association April 1, 1901, $37,163.50. April 1, 1902, $40,657.50, balance $3,494.

Chicken Picking Cyclones.

You have seen cyclones blowing feathers and chickens, or possibly you have witnessed the operation after scalding water has been poured over the fowl, but you never saw anything like the cyclone of feathers that will be the result if you pull the string of the Duplex Chicken Picker. Price $2.00. Agents wanted. Duplex Chicken Picker Co., Marion, O.

Wm. Wilkinson's German with a decided grasp of the English language has been engaged to teach the Hindoo princes who will be guests of Uncle Sam's people within the next few months. It is said that the Hindoo princes will be glad to learn English, for this will be the second time they have visited Washington. The gentlemen in question have heretofore been guests of the diplomatic residences from Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Russia and Austria. It is said that Italy and China are on the lookout for land upon which to build permanent homes for their representatives.

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A Woman of Great Age.

Miss Mary Stewart of Argyleshire, Scotland, 110 years old and said to be the oldest Red Shirt subject, was brought up to sew. She doesn't take the paper, and who has got along so far without learning any often. She has never married, and for more than 80 years was constantly employed in doing the sewing in the vicinity of her birthplace. She is still hale and hearty.

Houghton Buggy Co. have a rubber tire plant with 200 sets rubber tires. They put them on old or new work. Can do it while you wait. Price $20. Everything guaranteed. 45-tf

Baking powder never used if physicians have failed to cure. Use Dean's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

Dyspepsia that man's best friend to cause indigestion. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens and tones the stomach, makes indigestion impossible.

NAWAB'S LEGISLATURE.

Most Picturesque Individuals in the Jeweller's Senate and House.

The members of the Nawab's legislature are all handsomely dressed with jewels on their caps and clothes, but the best dressed man in the house is the one who represents the nawab's son, who is the real ruler of Hamidullah's state, as well as the nawab's heir.

Much importance is attached to the proceedings of the house. What is considered as the most important measure which will come before the legislature next month is the bill for the abolition of the Kandahar. The native press is in a considerable fuss, according to the latest advices from the Indian capital, regarding the proposed removal of the Afghan troops. The latter, numbering about 2,000 men, are under the command of Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, the Nawab's brother-in-law.

Another important measure is a bill to prohibit persons afflicted with leprosy or tuberculosis from entering the legislature. Reports from the board of health show that tuberculosis has increased to the extent of an alarming rate, and stringent measures to restrict it must be taken.

There are some very picturesque personages in both houses and lobby. The president of the upper house is Sir Nicholas Russell, a Russian, exported from the czar's dominions in some way or other on account of his liberal opinions. The speaker of the house is Brigadier-General Abbas Ibn Jaffer, who went to Hawaii many years ago, posing as a native and now has a native wife.

Sir Ibn Jaffer, who is the son of a Chinese Circassian, the son of a chief justice of the supreme court of Brunei and one of Lincoln's closest friends, the son of one of the early New England missionaries to Hawaii, have members who are descendants of Africans and others who were of the aristocracy and half nobility of Europe.

Many visitors have noticed the hard service of the whole duty in native dress for the first cool spell gripped the tropics.

In the senate is the son of a missionary who is known as the richest as well as one of the most liberal men in the legislature. Members of old Oriental families as well as men who are reputed as nobility or strangers are also to be found in the senate. Here, too, as in the house, is a man whose father came to Hawaii as a contract Chinese laborer.

Mixed as it is in its elements, there is probably as much solid sentiment of honesty and desire to do well by the country as is to be found in any legislature. The latter has proved itself jealous of its rights and liberties by expelling from its chamber the secretary of the brother, of whom it thought he intended coercion or intimidation of the absence of the house.

PORTRAYER OF M'KINLEY.

St. Louis Woman Who Has Made a Painting of the Chief Executive.

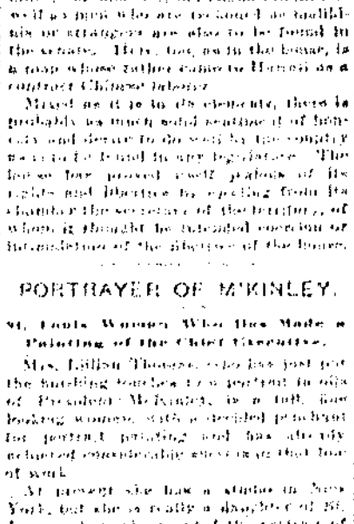
Mrs. Lillian Thomas, who has just put the finishing touches to a portrait in oils of President McKinley, is a tall, fine looking woman, with a decided penchant for portrait painting and has already achieved considerable success in that line of work.

At present she has a studio in New York, but she is really a daughter of St. Louis, where she painted the portrait of Governor Nash of Ohio and several of Missouri's public men.

Mrs. Thomas went to Washington and saw Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis. Mr. Bartholdt gave her a letter to Comptroller Charles G. Dawes, who indorsed it favorably and sent her to Secretary Cortelyou. Mr. Cortelyou talked with the president, who said he would give Mrs. Thomas a chance to make her studies and would give her one sitting.

The artist went several times to the White House. She was admitted to the president's office and sat there and made her studies while Mr. McKinley worked with his secretary. Finally the president gave her the promised sitting, posing for a half hour and declining to be interrupted by callers during that time.

The president is said to be hugely pleased with the picture. Mrs. Thomas declares that he gave her some suggestions concerning it that proved him to know a good deal about art.



MRS. LILLIAN THOMAS.

CUBA'S PRETTY GIRLS.

An American Woman's Views of the Languid Beauties.

STUPID, BUT ADORE AMERICA.

The Lovely Sex in Cuba Toil Not, Neither Do They Spin—Nor Have They Fine Raiment in Native Shops Cheaper Than Their Foreign Sisters.

Mrs. Mary A. Ames, who has been in Cuba for the past 18 months with her son, talks interestingly of the people, particularly of the Cuban girl, for she saw much of the Cuban men and a great deal of the girls. In fact, Mr. Ames, Marshall of Little Rock, who was associated with Mr. Ames, married a Cuban girl.

There are few people on earth as interesting as Americans. Of this we are assured by high authority, but it is interesting to hear Mrs. Ames draw the contrast between the American and the Cuban girl. Unless indeed it gets on your nerves, then you had better eschew Cuba and its people.

"In the first place," said Mrs. Ames, "they are generally pretty in a languid sort of way, but as a rule they are not mentally active, and conversation with them as between woman and woman is a little stupid. With the man it is rather different, for they make up in animation what they lack in mental cultivation. They dance and dress, play cards and flirt admirably."

An occupation which is essential to American girls is unknown to the Cuban girl. Would she be a shoplifter? Never. Neither does she do any manner of labor in the home unless she could call embroidery and fancy work of all kinds labor. Her little white hands are smooth and white and as free from scars as they were the day she was born. Even the most refined of them will not lace her own shoes. She thinks it horrid for the American girl to do any of these things, but there is one American custom to which they think the American girl has a decided advantage, and that is not having a chaperon every minute of her life.

But what they lack in admiration for the American girl they make up in adoration for the American man. They think there is nothing like him in all the world. The Cuban men do not admire him as extensively, and it was funny to note that some of the American men went for a shave, to a ball or to the home of one of the señoritas that all the Cuban men to boot could not have told you his exact whereabouts.

"Cuba," said Mrs. Ames, "is not the place to indulge in fine clothes, jewelry and all manner of fripperies, for everything of the kind is so expensive there. One needs an empire at one's back to meet the exorbitant prices charged to an American in the shops. The native of course gets off easier. Thirty dollars is the regular price for dressing the hair of a bride, and it is done no better than the deft fingers of an American girl could do it in ten minutes.

"The girls who have been educated in Paris are of course broader in their feelings and antipathies. They read books and magazines and papers with as much avidity as the American girl, but these are not in the majority even among the best classes.

"Women do not shop in Cuba as they do in the United States. At first I wondered what it meant, that when I took to peddlers would be entering the houses of the wealthier classes at all hours of the day with great rolls of goods. It dawned not to be the shopkeepers catering their goods to the ladies to make a selection. Their gowns provide as much thought and dissension as our own, but it is all done within the shadow of the home.

"The Cuban girl does not trouble her little head one bit about its covering. At all hours of the day, if she appears at all, it is with uncovered head in the broiling sun, but they either have a superstition about the moon or else some well authenticated reason for protecting themselves against the potency of its rays, for no one ever thinks of going with uncovered head in the moonlight."

"What do you think of the Cuban girl's chances for making a place for herself in the world?"

"I don't think there is a chance for much mental activity in any direction in that climate. Transplanted, she has wit enough to rise to almost any occasion, and in a colder climate and in contact with women who 'do things' there is hope for not only a change of ideas, but a renewal of energy."—Atlanta Journal.

Harrison's Thanksgiving Joke.

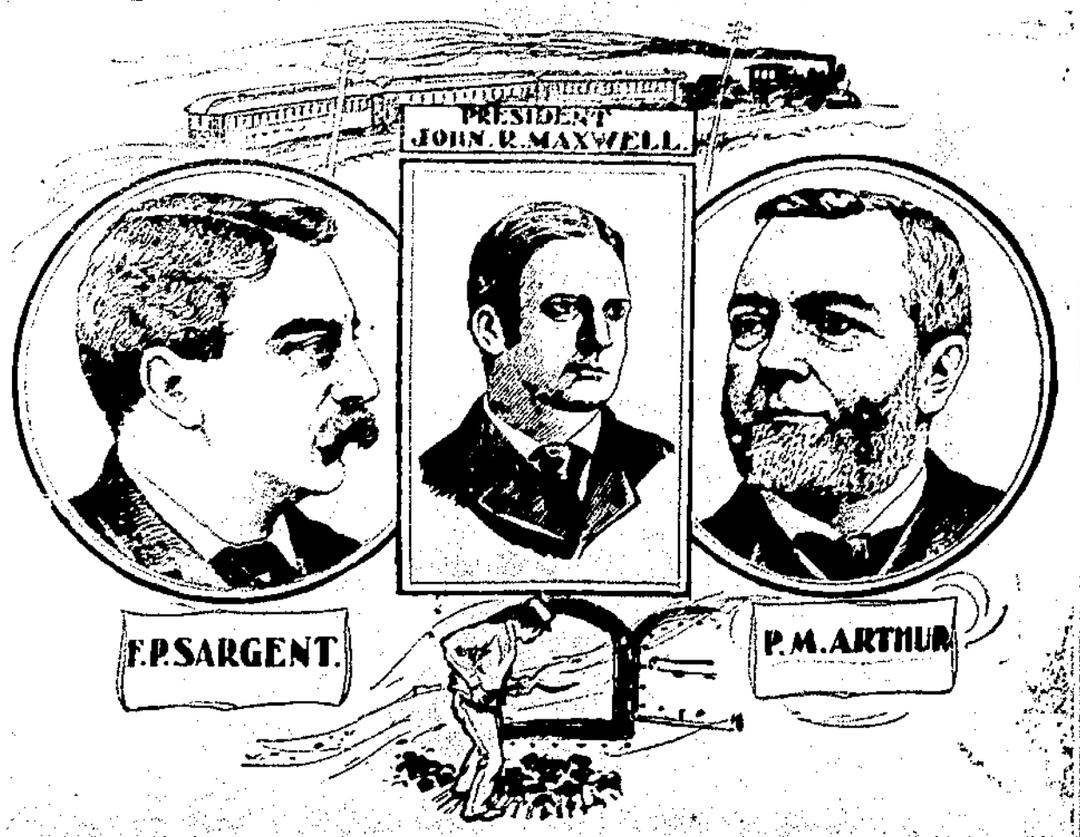
Notwithstanding his reputation for coldness and dignity the late ex-President Harrison sometimes made a joke. Jerry Rusk was Harrison's secretary of agriculture and at the end of the second year of the administration made a very enthusiastic report of the work of the agricultural department, in which he claimed he had done remarkable things for the farmers of the country.

That year, after President Harrison had written his Thanksgiving proclamation, he read it to his cabinet. The proclamation started in the usual way, thanking God for what he had done for the country. After Mr. Harrison had read that sentence he stopped and said, with a smile:

"I don't know but I ought to include Mr. Rusk there."—New York World.

Carnegie Encourages Extravagance.

Russell Sage doesn't like the way in which Andrew Carnegie spends his money. It sets a spendthrift example to other millionaires.—Minneapolis Journal.



PRINCIPALS IN NEW JERSEY CENTRAL STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS.

President Maxwell of the New Jersey Central has had as a spokesman in dealing with the demands of his employees Vice President Charles H. Warren. On the other hand, P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Locomotive Firemen, and the heads of other interested unions have presented their terms through a committee of the Central railroad's employees.

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A BAY OF DANGERS.

PERIL LURKS UNDER THE WATERS OF SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

Some Recent Discoveries Made in Searching for the Wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro—Many Ships Lost on Treacherous Rocks.

There is a very general impression that San Francisco harbor, at the entrance to which occurred the disastrous wreck of the City of Rio de Janeiro a few weeks ago, is one of the best and safest in the world. So it is, provided that all the officers on board the ship entering or leaving port are wide awake. Otherwise there is a large number of ugly rocks and shoals ready to work injury to the luckless vessel that strikes them.

Until very recently there were more than 24 dangers to navigation in the bay of San Francisco charted and known to mariners. Some of these, including Arch rock, have since been removed. The entrance to the harbor, the Golden Gate, is a narrow passage leading in from the ocean. On the south of the Golden Gate is a tongue of land on which is situated San Francisco, the northernmost point of the strip being known as Fort Point. Opposite Fort Point are two others, Point Diablo and Lime point.

Between Diablo and Lime points on one side and Fort point on the other is a ledge of sunken rocks just off Fort point. This marks the narrowest and most dangerous part of the channel, and the tide here has at times a swirling motion and always runs high. It was on this ledge of rocks that the Rio de Janeiro met her doom.

The wreck of the Rio de Janeiro hung for awhile on the pinnacle of rock which had given her the fatal wound and then slid off into deep water. Since then it has been impossible to find the wreck.

It is a curious fact that when a vessel sinks in mysterious San Francisco harbor finding the remains is a very difficult and sometimes impossible task. The cause is probably the depth of the water, combined with the rapid

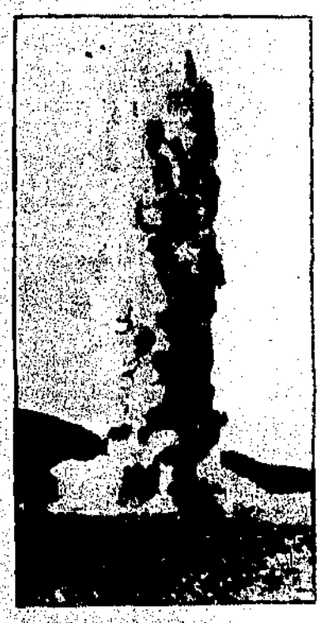


Photo by Street, San Francisco.

BLASTING AWAY ARCH ROCK, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

tide and the irregularity of the bottom. While vainly endeavoring a short time ago to find the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro the searchers solved an old mystery of the harbor. They discovered the battered old skeleton of the City of Chester, which went down in a fog after a collision with the Oceanic about 13 years ago. For all those years no one could say definitely what had become of the Chester until the grappling lines of the searchers for the Rio dragged against her.

The blowing up of Arch rock a short time ago removed one of the dangerous but picturesque obstructions to San Francisco harbor. Arch rock stood just at the eastern entrance to the Golden Gate and was almost the first object that struck the eye of the traveler from Asia. Its height above low tide was about 26 feet and its length about the same. A hole about 12 feet by 15, part of which was above the water, had been worn in the course of time through its center, giving it the appearance of an arch. The material of the rock was soft sandstone, and it was easily disintegrated by heavy explosives.

The Joys of Literature.

Coleridge declared that poetry had been to him its own exceeding great reward, and when offered a half share in two London newspapers, which would probably have yielded him an income of £2,000 a year, he replied, "I will not give up the country and the lazy reading of old folios for 2,000 times £2,000!" "Patience!" Southey used to exclaim when occasionally weary of his enforced and ill paid drudgery at literary ephemera. "It is, after all, better than pleading in a stinking court at law or being called up at midnight to a patient; it is better than being a soldier or a sailor; better than calculating profit and loss at a counter better, in short, than anything but independence." The late M. Du Camp declared that he knew of no more beautiful occupation than that of an independent and unselfish author. "I owe to it the best joys of my life and the peace of my age." Hawthorne loved his calling, though for 20 years he was the obscurest man of letters in America and had no incentive to effort in a reasonable prospect of fame or money—nothing, indeed, but the pleasure itself of literary composition.—Saturday Evening Post.

OFFICE BOY TO FINANCIER.

Career of the Man Selected by J. Pierpont Morgan as Partner.

A few days ago the public was astonished to learn that J. Pierpont Morgan, the greatest financier of America, had associated with himself a new partner, and immediately much curiosity was aroused as to who George W. Perkins was. What manner of man was this whom the great Mr. Morgan deemed worthy of taking part in the colossal operations of his world famed house?

George W. Perkins is a man of 39,

Photo by Mr. Dowdd, New York.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

who has worked his way up from the position of office boy to that of second vice president and chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance company and now to that of a partner in the greatest banking house of the new world. He has won his high position and his fortune solely by reason of his ability and his work. He is a native of Chicago, in which city his father represented the New York Life Insurance company for many years. At 15 young Perkins left school and entered his father's employ as office boy. At 21 his remarkable power of organization and executive ability were attracting attention, and before he was 30 he was conspicuous among the subordinates of the great insurance corporation. The son had outstripped the father.

Mr. Perkins became third vice president of the company in 1892 and was advanced to the second vice presidency in 1898. In 1897 he was sent abroad to solve some very difficult diplomatic questions between the New York Life and several European governments, and he proved that he possessed superlative ability not only as a financier, but also as a diplomatist. It was Mr. Perkins who negotiated the first loan of a foreign government ever placed in New York, the Russian loan of 20,000,000 rubles. His work in connection with the foreign loans attracted the attention of Mr. Morgan, whose right hand man Mr. Perkins is expected to become.

The income of this young and great financier from all sources is estimated at $300,000. He is of medium height, has light brown hair and eyes and is affable and courteous in manner. He has reached the goal of success by hard and conscientious work.

INVENTS NEW TORPEDO.

Woman Physician and Engineer Has Devised a Destroyer of Ships.

Although Miss M. J. Alsbau, M. D., M. E., a good looking and exceedingly clever woman of New York, has invented a torpedo which she claims will do away with all other forms of these terrible engines of destruction, naturally some doubt remains in the minds of mere men that she will be able to aim it straight. However, it is claimed for the Just-Alsbau torpedo, as it is called, that it is absolutely controllable. The "Just" refers to Miss Alsbau's coworker, Captain Wemyss Just, formerly of the British navy.

The chief novelty of the Just-Alsbau torpedo is that, after leaving its pro-

MISS M. J. ALSBAU, M. D., M. E.

pelling mechanism, it separates, the main portion continuing on its course under the water, while the other section rises to the surface, continues its flight through the air and strikes the target above the water line. According to Dr. Alsbau, the extreme lightness of the torpedo and its projector makes it equally effective for use from the deck of a man-of-war, from a torpedo boat or any other light draft vessel or from a land battery or fort.

THE FARMER'S MAIL.

UNCLE SAM SPENDING $3,500,000 FOR RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

How the System Was First Established and the Manner in Which It Will Be Extended—Automatic Postmasters Officers.

The postoffice department is preparing to spend some of the $1,000,000 appropriated at the last session of congress for the extension of rural free delivery routes. The term "rural free delivery" is almost self explanatory. It means that in the receipt of his letters, papers and packages the farmer is to be placed on the same plane with the dweller in cities.

At present only a small part of the farming area of the United States is covered by this new system of delivery, but as rapidly as a paternal government can accomplish the feat every accessible farmer in the United States will have his mail dropped at his door.

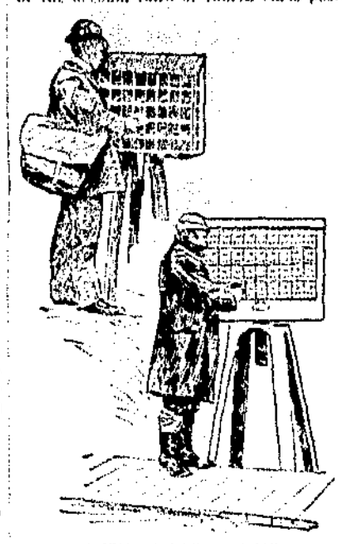
When a rural delivery is to be established in any territory, the members of the communities to be benefited must have made good roads, either macadamized or gravel. Then the postoffice aids the carrier in encouraging and inciting the building of roads. The families along the route must put up boxes suitable for the reception of the mail. These boxes must be on the route. The carriers do not deliver to the houses.

In some places the patrons of the rural free delivery set up at a crossroads a cabinet containing individual letter boxes, with distinct keys for each. In other districts there are separate boxes placed along the route of delivery. The postoffice department has had some trouble to induce the patrons of the route to put up proper mail boxes. Tobacco cans, cigar boxes, broken dasherless churns and even sections of discarded stovepipe have been used at times.

The method of rural delivery of mails by carriers is very simple. The carrier starts after the morning mail has been opened. The majority of his letters are addressed to the postoffice, and an additional number designated "Rural Route No. —" will have to be culled out at the postoffice or which belongs to other carriers.

From the wayside mail boxes the carrier collects any letters that have been deposited and in it places the mail for the owner. Then blowing his whistle or horn to attract the attention of his patron he drives briskly on. As a rule, the rural delivery route is laid out so that the carrier finds himself within a few miles of home when his last letters have been delivered in the late afternoon or early evening.

The carriers are under the supervision of the second, third or fourth class post-



A CROSSROADS POSTOFFICE.

master from whose office they start daily. The rural carrier receives $500 per annum and is required to furnish himself out of this with a horse and a vehicle, if one is required. As an accommodation to residents along the route carriers are allowed to deliver orders at the stores in town and to bring out and deliver small parcels under four pounds weight. For this work a reasonable sum is charged by the carrier, and a small additional source of revenue is thus afforded him.

Carriers are also allowed to deliver telegrams upon which a 2 cent stamp has been placed. It has been suggested that the government allow the carriers to act in the capacity as well of local road inspectors. For this they would receive additional compensation from local sources for a duty which would not interfere with their daily routine.

In some of the districts where the rural delivery is well under way the postmasters and carriers have been vying with each other to produce a perfect system. Thus, in Lafayette, Ind., each carrier has furnished himself with a special delivery wagon with "U. S. Mail, Rural Delivery Route No. —, Lafayette," painted on the front and sides. Each wagon has a sliding door at the side, with a glass front, and is fitted with pigeonholes, in which the carrier sorts his mail as he goes along. There also is a contrivance for heating the wagon in cold weather.

All the boxes along the routes are of galvanized iron, of uniform size, painted and closely resembling in appearance the regulation boxes used in cities and are nailed on posts of such height as to bring them to a level with the postal wagon. As he drives up alongside the box the carrier opens his sliding door and drops the mail in the box, at the same time raising a zinc signal which is riveted to the box. If there is any mail for him to collect, he finds the signal raised; if he has none to deliver in return, he turns the signal down. If the signal is not raised and he has no mail to deliver, he drives by without stopping.

The idea of rural free delivery is by no means new, but it is only of recent years that it has attained its present importance in this country. In 1891 $10,000 was appropriated, but the postmaster general declined to use it. In 1895 the appropriation was $20,000, and in 1896 it was $50,000. The next appropriation was for $150,000, then for $450,000, and for the last fiscal year the high water mark of $1,750,000 was reached. Friends of the measure tried to secure $5,000,000 for the next fiscal year, but $3,500,000 was the sum appropriated.

TO WELCOME LADY CURZON.

London Eager to Congratulate Heroic Her Success as India's Vice Reine.

The many friends in London of Lady Curzon, the American queen who rules over India with its old time brilliancy, are preparing to welcome her warmly on her return from the scenes of her success.

As vice reine Lady Curzon not only inaugurated a reign of [illegible], but endeared herself to the entire nation by her splendid devotion. When the plague broke out in the native provinces of India, Lord and Lady Curzon, after being installed, began a tour of the infected districts.

They applied themselves assiduously to the work of relief, mastering every detail.

LADY CURZON.

They lived right among the sufferers, working as hard as any familiar officer or plague physician, and acquired through personal experience a minute knowledge of the strickenness.

Lady Curzon's debut in India gave a shock to many of the permanent officials about the viceregal court, who had grown to imagine that they had a monopoly of every arrangement about court and the patronage attendant thereto. On hearing that they were to have an American vice reine these particular officials imagined still more that they were going to have more power than ever, especially as Lord Curzon is the foremost Viceroy that ever ruled India. To their astonishment, they found a highly accomplished American lady, who, cooperating with her exceedingly clever husband, determined that the viceregal court, upon the grandeur of which so much depends in the eyes of the natives, should lose none of its dignity during her reign.

When Lady Curzon started on a tour up country from Calcutta, she had the distinction of possessing more elephants than any other woman in the world. The maharajah of Darbhanga placed at her disposal his herd, the finest in India. Lady Curzon's mahout, or elephant driver, carried a silver goad. Her head was protected from the fierce rays of the sun by a white silk umbrella bordered with pearls. The howdah was of silver, and the elephant was gorgeously decorated with embroidered silk and gold, with two long strings of pearls suspended behind the docile animal's ears.

The India correspondent of an English weekly in writing of Lady Curzon said:

"Our vice reine is an unqualified success. Lady Curzon's undeniable beauty quickly gained the homage of all hearts masculine, while the gentler sex have not been laggard in the expressions of warm approval of the richness of her frocks and rarity of her jewels. Always sweet, kind and gracious, she is undoubtedly the loveliest woman here and yet sometimes so sad looking. She was heard to say that the viceroy's wife is the loneliest woman in India, for she has so few opportunities of making any real friends."

LONDON'S NEW BISHOP.

Rev. Mr. Ingram Best Known as a Successful Slum Missionary.

The new bishop of London, the Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, owes to his work in the slums of London his elevation to the bishopric. In the dark quarters of the great city he did what many others have been unable to do—compelled the larrikins and Hooligans to listen to him with respect.

He took the east ender off his guard. The slum dweller knew the ordinary par-

RIGHT REV. A. F. WINNINGTON INGRAM.

son, whom he had met and beaten off nearly every time, but in the Rev. Mr. Ingram he was brought face to face with a man who talked to him in his own lingo, gave him back chaff for chaff and came more than half way to meet him in his troubles. As the founder of the Oxford House social settlement Bishop Ingram's name is known to sociologists the world over.

TO AID BANK CLERKS

A NATIONAL INSTITUTE ORGANIZED FOR THEIR BENEFIT.

They Will Be Taught the Science of Banking and Finance by Men Who Know It Thoroughly—The Scheme and Its Founder.

Banking, the science of money and its use, is today one of the most complex factors in the business world. What the blood is to the physical body the problem of exchange is to the economic, and how to properly control the stream is the function of the modern banker. To know how to do this requires trained men, and to supply these is the purpose of the recently organized American Institute of Bank Clerks, of which William C. Cornwell, president of the City National bank of Buffalo is president and prime mover.

According to Mr. Cornwell, the old style banker knew but little outside of his own particular branch of the business, and his clerks grew up in and followed the same beaten path. They rose, if at all, after long and arduous struggles, and the idea of instructing them systematically in the underlying principles of banking was undreamed of. By diligence a man might rise to the position of teller or cashier. There he stuck and finished his life. He had gone as far as his knowledge of the business would allow. There were of course exceptions.

The present age being one of specialties, the man who doesn't know his business from A to Z stands very little chance of success. The boy or young man who enters a banking office today must acquire a thorough knowledge of the science and history of his chosen profession as well as a great many other things directly or indirectly with it if he wishes to reach the top.

There are schools of engineering, of architecture, of chemistry and of other abstruse subjects. Why not one of banking? Mr. Cornwell, himself a young man, knew the needs of other young men in his profession, and he consulted his fellow bankers in regard to supplying them. He met with a warm response. Mr. Cornwell is chairman of the committee of education of the American Bankers' association, and at the annual meeting of the association held in Richmond last

Photo by Hall, Buffalo.

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL.

fall he presented the report of the committee. His recommendations were enthusiastically indorsed, and the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to form an organization having for its purpose the higher education of the bank clerks. It was voted to call the new organization the American Institute of Bank Clerks, and Mr. Cornwell was elected its president.

Local chapters of the institute for the purpose of lectures, debates, reading circles, investigations of special subjects, entertainments, social intercourse, etc., are to be formed in every city and important town, and courses of study to be taught by mail will be given in penmanship, grammar, composition and rhetoric, business correspondence, shorthand, typewriting, commercial history, bank arithmetic, double entry bookkeeping, bank bookkeeping, practical banking, commercial law, government and practical finance.

The institute is bound to succeed, for it supplies a want and because behind it are some of the ablest minds in the United States. Its first president is a good example of the hustling, up to date business man. He is young, progressive, broad and comprehensive in his ideas and methods and is thoroughly interested in banking and its advancement. His bank, the City National of Buffalo, is one of the leading financial institutions of that city and owes much of its prominence and success to him. Mr. Cornwell is one of Buffalo's leading citizens and is interested in science and art, municipal reform and social government. But the matter in which he is most interested at present is the advancement of the young bank clerk. Mr. Cornwell is young himself and naturally a believer in the coming man. The bank clerk of today will be the bank president of tomorrow, he thinks, and it is of the utmost importance to the profession and to the country at large that he be thoroughly trained.

Not So Far Behind.

Aunt Geehaw (of Hay Corners)—Jist think of it, Joshuway! Them city winmin git a noo bonnet every Easter!

Uncle Geehaw (soothingly)—Waal, M'tiah, you git a noo bonnet about every three or four years yourself!—Brooklyn Eagle.

A REPRESENTATIVE BEAUTY

Miss Arnold, Kentucky's Sponsor at the Confederate Reunion.

Miss Lucy Brent Arnold is just now one of the most envied women of Kentucky, for she has been chosen as "sponsor" or representative of the Blue Grass State at the coming annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Memphis. Each of the states that formed the Confederacy has its sponsor at the annual reunion, and the young woman chosen for the honor is generally considered the most beautiful of her state. To be known as the best looking woman of Kentucky, the very home of feminine beauty, is indeed a distinction.

Miss Arnold is the daughter of Colonel James M. Arnold of Newport, Ky.,

Photo by George Smith, Cincinnati.

MISS LUCY BRENT ARNOLD.

and is descended on both sides from distinguished southern families. On her father's side are the Madisons and Taylors of Virginia and on her mother's the Harris and Talbots. She is a true daughter of Dixie in looks and feeling and is in every way fitted to represent her state.

Colonel Arnold is well known in the south as a veteran of the civil war. He served throughout the struggle in the cavalry and commanded the advance guard of the Confederate army at 21. For the past seven years he has held the office of brigadier general of the United Confederate Veterans of Kentucky.

BREAD AND MAIL.

New Postmaster of Chicago Is a Dispenser of Both.

Eighteen years ago Mr. Frederick E. Coyne went to Chicago, at 23 years of age, with the determination to succeed in the west, believing that it offered more advantages to a young man than New Jersey, his birthplace. His first occupation in Chicago was working in a butcher shop, his second the driving of a milk wagon. A few days ago Mr. Coyne was appointed postmaster of Chicago. Chicago's postoffice does the second largest business in the United States, the first being New York. The receipts of the Chicago office during the past year were more than $6,500,000.

Postmaster Coyne is a native of East Orange, N. J. His father was a successful contractor, but lost his fortune in the panic of the early seventies. At 12 years young Coyne left school to assist in the support of a family of 11. At 19 he went west, intending to be a miner, but he gave up this idea when no farther west than Kansas City, and after working for a year in St. Joseph, Mo., he returned to East Orange. On his way back he stopped in Chicago and then determined to make that city his future home. This determination was carried out three years later.

After driving the milk wagon for a short time, young Coyne sold bread on

Photo by Morrison, Chicago.

FREDERICK E. COYNE.

commission. Selling the staff of life he found a pleasant vocation, so much so that he continued in it and is now the proprietor of two restaurants and a great bakery.

Mr. Coyne has always taken an interest in the politics of Chicago, and his advancement has been slow, but sure. President McKinley appointed him internal revenue collector of Chicago, and before his appointment to succeed Postmaster Gordon he was much talked of as a candidate for the mayoralty. He is a popular man, of domestic tastes. Postmaster Coyne married in 1886 and has four children.

His Wife Insisted

And he thought he'd humor her, no doubt. The result shows that a man rarely loses by following his wife's advice. Those who suffer from obstinate cough, bronchitis, weak lungs and ailments in general which tend to consumption, will find speedy relief and perfect cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures ninety-eight per cent of those who give it a fair and faithful trial. It purifies the blood, heals the lungs and builds up the body with firm flesh instead of flabby fat. The "Discovery" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotics.

"Only for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I would be in my grave today," writes Mr. Moses Miles, of Hilliard, Uinta Co. Wyoming. "I had asthma so bad I could not sleep at night and was compelled to give up work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both day and night. My friends all thought I had consumption. My wife had taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it had helped her so much she insisted on my trying his Golden Medical Discovery—which I did. I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 198 pounds, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I would like you to print this testimony as it may help some other poor sufferer."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper binding, *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A BRIDE OF THE SIEGE.

Mary Conger Pierce Will Wed Lieutenant Hammond.

A second love romance has grown out of the terrific siege at Peking, the first being that of Miss Mary Conger Smith, a Washington society belle, and Lieutenant Robert S. Hooker.

The heroine of the second romance is Miss Mary Conger Pierce, niece of Minister E. H. Conger, and the successful suitor is First Lieutenant Harold Hammond of the Ninth infantry, which was the first body of Uncle Sam's soldiers to reach the ill fated city with relief.

Miss Pierce, who is an orphan, has for some years been a member of Minister Conger's household. Lieutenant

MARY CONGER PIERCE.

Hammond is a West Point graduate and comes from Rushville, Ills.

The young couple met in the midst of war and disaster. The courage displayed by Miss Pierce and the bravery of her lovely face completely captivated the brave lieutenant.

Miss Pierce told the secret to her cousin, Miss Conger, who determined to celebrate the event by a betrothal dinner.

A few of the younger officers had their wives with them at Peking, but aside from these was only a list of sad dowagers. The two girls of the Conger household were the only unmarried women in their set. So Miss Conger crossed off all the dowagers, sent invitations to 19 officers, Lieutenant Hammond's friends, and on the evening of Jan. 30 presided at the board, with only her cousin to assist her in doing the honors of the betrothal banquet.—New York Journal.

Woman as Man Sees Her.

A St. Louis man who is fond of commenting on the idiosyncrasies of the opposite sex says that:

"One of the funniest ways adopted by womankind for holding gowns clear of the elevated steps is to pick up the back breadth so high that the second ruffle of the petticoat is catching cold, while the shoe tops glare in the broad daylight and one's feet walk straight up the front of one's skirts.

"This pose looks graceful from the back, but it is only a question of two steps, or maybe three, before the woman falls all over herself and wishes she had had more sense. The girl who does this is the one who wishes always to make a picture of herself at any expense. After she had tripped up several times and exploded the palms of a new pair of gloves—or two or three or four—she finds that the best way to keep a skirt up in the front is not by lifting it up in the back."

Harrison and the Boers.

An Indianapolis neighbor of General Harrison who had just finished reading his article on the Boer war called him by saying that when he should go abroad the next time he would not be an acceptable guest at the English court. He answered, with great quickness, "I can go to see Kruger."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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A RUSSIAN ON RUSSIA.

Says His Country Does Not Fear Allied Powers.

CHINESE TROUBLES DISCUSSED.

Ivanie Weinberg of St. Petersburg Says There Is No Danger of War. Contends Control of Manchuria Must Pass to the Czar to Give Siberia an Outlet.

Semin Grygoriewitch Weinberg of St. Petersburg, who is in Cincinnati for a short time visiting his father-in-law, Rudolph Wurlitzer, talked recently about the Russian-Japanese-English difficulties in the far east. As this subject has been the one of engrossing interest almost ever since the surrender of Port Arthur Mr. Weinberg's observations will be accepted with interest, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Having been engaged as a mining engineer for years on the Siberian frontier and having studied the geography of the present scene of international commotion and having an intimate acquaintance with both the Chinese and Russian as well as the Japanese views concerning the acquisition of Manchuria by Russia, Mr. Weinberg's views will attract more than passing notice.

"To begin with," said he, "there will be no war between Russia and Japan over the former country's leasing Manchuria. Not that my country holds Japan too insignificant as a world power, or because Japan knows well that Russia is too large a morsel to bite off, so to speak, when it comes to any military complications.

"Russia's fleet in the far east is now equal to that of Japan. Her navy is now, on the whole, superior to that of the mikado. Japan has 93,000 soldiers and her combined armies, while Russia has over 300,000 on the Manchurian frontier. Besides, Japan knows that she will enjoy greater commercial facilities with Manchuria in the possession of Russia than when that country belonged to China. All Japan wants is that the integrity of the Chinese government should be maintained.

"As to the United States, the government at Washington knows well that it means commercial aggrandizement for Americans when Russia wields governmental power over that country."

"By what right does Russia claim Manchuria?" he was asked.

"By actual rights. First by the right of conquest. No power has so far addressed Russia on this point, and it must therefore be conceded that such rights obtain. The Chinese first attacked the Russians and were conquered at Blagovestschensk, on the Amur river. Then it is adjacent territory. Russia must have an outlet for Siberia, with an open port all the year round. It was her natural seizure after a Chinese conflict, and today England, who can no longer fight her own battles, is the only power standing in the way of a peaceful and quick solution of the questions arising out of the Chinese eruptions.

"With her London press bureau and her broadcast sowing of fake news over the earth it may require a little longer time to settle the whole trouble, but the delay will not change the ultimate outcome of it all. The English end of the confusion is all occasioned by that country fearing that at some time Russia might attack British India, which, according to Colquin and other English statesmen who have traversed both territory, is impossible, viewed both from a political and physical standpoint."

"Does Russia fear England and Japan combined?"

"By no means, for the reason that Russia is invulnerable. It would require a vast army to conquer Russia. England is digging her grave in South Africa, as Napoleon predicted, and cannot take care even of that territory. If England fights Russia, France will fight England. England might take a Russian ports, and they would be immediately retaken.

"Japan cannot be considered as a power when it comes to overland fighting. There is no reason for Russia fearing England and any combination she might make against her. To make a long story short, however, there is really no trouble threatened. England is trying to involve other countries, hoping they will fight her battles for her, but her efforts have been fruitless.

"Russia will in the end hold undisputed sway over Manchuria. There will be no war among the powers on that score. The eastern situation will soon clear up, and when it does every country that sent troops to China will be better acquainted with Russia, her objects and her ends and like my country and my people better."

Novelty in Car Stamps.

An inventive genius, inspired by necessity, its mother, has turned out the universal street car strap. It is designed to give hanging room for many more standing passengers than now are afforded it, says the Kansas City Journal. This new strap is cut from one piece of leather, and it contains both low and high loops. It works on a compensing principle and thus keeps time on his feet no matter how the car may lurch. The supports run slantwise instead of hanging vertically from pole, making this possible.

Trade in German Toys.

The United States bought 9,612 tons of toys from Germany in 1900 as against 6,105 tons in 1895, says a Washington dispatch to the New York World. Great Britain purchases about 1,000 tons of German toys annually.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

Annexation of the Island Whose Ownership Is Being Discussed.

The question as to whether Cuba or the United States shall in future exercise sovereignty over the Isle de Pines (Isle of Pines) is one of the points at present being debated by the Cuban constitutional convention, and it has served to draw attention to the fact that Cuba and Porto Rico are not the only islands in the Antilles which Spain lost when the treaty of Paris was signed, says the New York Times. There are about a dozen islands in the West Indies besides Cuba and Porto Rico which passed out of the possession of Spain at that time. Some of them are of no importance—mere rocks rising out of the water—but others are regarded as of great value and capable of being developed to immense advantage.

Some of the islands are off the coast of Porto Rico, but the greater number of them are near Cuba. Of the latter the Isle of Pines is by far the most important, its area being almost equal to that of all the other small islands of the group put together. The island is 37 miles off the south coast of Cuba and virtually consists of two islands separated by a winding channel.

The Isle of Pines is 60 miles from east to west and 55 miles from north to south, its area being about 1,200 square miles. In almost every way it is a most desirable possession. Its climate is far healthier than Cuba, yellow and malarial fevers being almost unknown. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that a great part of the island is far above the sea level. Almost exactly in its center is a mountain 1,600 feet high, known as the Sierra de la Canada. Two other mountains are almost as high, and there are a number of smaller peaks.

There are excellent harbors in the island, and rivers are numerous, and several of them are navigable some miles inland. There are medical springs at Santa Fe. Everything that could make the place desirable as a winter resort seems there. But this is not the only use for the island. It is extremely rich in natural resources. At the bases of the mountains referred to are beds containing marble of exquisite quality, with jasper and rock crystal. There are mines of silver, quicksilver and iron, and there are mahogany trees, including many of the male trees, which produce the class of wood from which furniture used to be made a hundred years ago and which is now becoming very scarce. Then there are cedar and various other woods, besides the immense growth of pines, from which the place takes its name, and the island also produces sulphur, turpentine, pitch and tar, tobacco, tortoise shell and various other compositions.

And with all this the Isle of Pines at present has a population of but about 2,500. This means of course that its wealth has as yet hardly been tapped. Up to now the island has been a dependency of the province of Havana. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494 and was for centuries a favorite resort of pirates, so that there is the element of romance and possible buried treasure to add to its other attractions.

WHERE CHINA BUYS.

Why the Powers Are Concerned Over Oriental Internal Affairs.

The vast importance of United States trade interests in China is set forth in a communication which Postmaster General Smith has just received from William Mitchell Bunker of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, writes the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

American exports to Asia grew from $27,421,831 in 1893 to $78,235,176 in 1899; hence our consuming interest in Asiatic affairs. The farmers and fruit growers of the Pacific coast are among the largest beneficiaries. Europe looks askance as the United States decreases the Asiatic demand for European goods. The fiercest struggle is in northern China and the Russian Asiatic region.

The foreign trade of China approximated $330,000,000 in 1899, an advance of $44,000,000 on the total of 1898 and double of that of 1890. Sixty-three per cent of the total annual trade of China is with the British, Japan has 11 per cent, the United States 10 per cent and Russia 5 per cent. The balance is with France, Germany and other countries.

The United States and Germany are gaining Chinese trade at the expense of Great Britain. The latter lost its coarse sheeting business with China through American enterprise. Great Britain partially consoles itself with the knowledge that 61 per cent of the tonnage entering Chinese ports in 1899 flew the British flag. The natural advantage in Asiatic trade is with the United States. We have what Asia wants.

NEW RAPID FIRE GUN.

The Weapon Can Shoot, It Is Said, Faster Than Powder Can Burn.

The United States government is investigating a new rapid fire gun invented by F. M. Garland of New Haven, says the New York World. Lieutenant C. A. Brand, U. S. N., recently inspected the mechanism of the gun, which is nearing completion.

Former Secretary of the Navy McAdoo visited New Haven a few weeks ago. He is said to represent a syndicate of capitalists who are interested in the new piece of ordnance. Lieutenant A. A. Hookham, an English expert of the Royal artillery, is also in New Haven.

The gun, Lieutenant Hookham said, is automatic. It weighs 360 pounds and is entirely original in principle. It is possible to shoot the gun faster than powder will burn, and in action shells have dropped from it with the powder still burning in them.

FUNSTON THE FIGHTER

Creelman's Graphic Pen Picture of the Famous Kansan.

CAUTIOUS BUT BRILLIANT IN DASH

Well Known War Correspondent Says the General Always Leads His Men Where the Fighting Is Hottest. His Marvelous Insight Into Mysteries of Guerrilla Warfare.

When I first met Frederick Funston, I carried a white flag and walked by his side outside of the American breastworks at Caloocan, writes James Creelman, the well known war correspondent, in the New York Journal. The gamecock of the American army had been the only man in the Kansas regiment who saw through the distant trees the flutter of white that announced the return of two commissioners sent by the Spanish general, Rios, to Aguinaldo for the release of Spanish prisoners.

As we advanced slowly toward the bristling insurgent trenches Colonel Funston seemed to see through the dense foliage that hid the enemy. I never saw such an extraordinary demonstration of penetrating eyesight and quick wit. He seemed to instantly understand every movement in the woods before us.

Again and again I accompanied Funston after that. Each time he surprised me by his wonderful gift of understanding the mysteries of guerrilla warfare and his ability to determine the precise moment when personal courage and a sudden dash of his troops would decide the battle.

With all his reputation for fearless charges, Funston has never led his men into a trap. He is the most cautious man in the army until the time for a desperate rush is reached. During the careful advance he is watchful and reticent, keeping his men under cover as much as possible, but when his line is within sure striking distance he leads his men in person, shrieking like a devil.

It was my good fortune to be with Colonel Funston when his regiment waded and swam the Tullihan river during the advance of MacArthur's division to Malolos, the insurgent capital, and it was my bad fortune to lie in the mire that day with my wounded horse on top of me while Funston lay under his horse only ten feet away.

It was a characteristic day in Funston's life. For hours our army had been driving the main insurgent force through a dense bamboo forest. The Kansas regiment was at the center of the line, with Funston dashing about on horseback, cheering, waving, directing, reprimanding. His slim little figure was the most conspicuous thing in the confusing scene. Wherever the firing was heaviest, there his voice was to be heard in command.

Suddenly the Kansas regiment emerged from the forest in sight of a small, swift river. There was no sign of the enemy. The truth was that the insurgents had crossed the stream and were lying silently in the trenches on the opposite bank, waiting for the Kansans to come within 300 yards before opening fire. It was a well laid trap. When the Kansans had almost reached the edge of the river, volley after volley blazed from the concealed Filipinos. Funston leaped from his horse and lay on his stomach behind the stone foundation of a ruined house. That was the hottest fire I have ever experienced. The insurgent bullets came so thickly that the leaves were cut from the bushes around us, and stones were splintered within two or three inches of Funston's head.

"I don't often crawl," said the colonel as he spread his blue print map of the country on the ground, "but this is terrific. Just hear the whiskers on those bullets! My horse can't conceal himself, poor fellow!" Funston carefully studied his war map. "This map is no good," he said angrily. "It is Spanish. This river is two miles nearer to Manila than its position on the map." Then the colonel thrust his head up above the stone foundation and looked carefully at the ground beyond the river. "If I had one cannon, I would make our position safe," he said. "As it is, we must cross that river if we have to swim. Rivers don't count."

Leaping to his feet the little colonel walked down to the river bank, leading his horse by the bridle. As he advanced under fire in plain sight of the enemy he seemed to grow cooler. With a wave of his hat he ordered Company E to enter the water, and, as his dripping men ascended the other bank, he rode into the river himself and crossed, while bullets splashed around him in the rapid current. And when the bloody charge was over he paid no attention to the corpse strewn field, but went to give a dying Filipino a drink out of his canteen. "That was a daisy fight," he said quietly as he sat down beside me under the shade of a palm tree.

A few days later I saw Funston charge into the insurgent capital at the head of Company E. He waved his hat and yelled, "Give them ——, boys!" as he ran at full speed toward the low stone barricade that barred the entrance to the public square where "Aguinaldo's palace" was on fire.

But the moment we leaped over the barricade and found that the enemy had fled, leaving the city in flames, there was a sudden transformation in Funston. He was all caution. His orders were given in a low voice. His eyes searched every street and every nook. He was stealthy, catlike. As he pursued the retiring foe through the city he felt his way slowly and surely.

All this illustrates the soldierly qualities of the general whose capture of Aguinaldo has astonished the world.

WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY.

How They May Earn Money From Live Stock and Gardening.

A friend writes me from a southern county in a state of the middle belt:

"This township has decreased in population 30 in the last ten years. People are leaving the county by the hundreds this spring. There are hardly men enough left to work now, and what are left are no good. The women of the county sew and support themselves, and the land is going back to a wilderness of elm and locust grubs for the unfortunate owners to pay taxes on."

It is a picture of desolation and sadness, the country woman sitting in her lonely home bending over a sewing machine, wearing out her eyes and her nerves to earn a pittance making garments for the city department store, while all the land about her that ought to blossom and yield as a fruitful vine is growing up in briers and thistles. I was brought up on a farm, and it makes my heart ache.

EARNING A PITTANCE.

Only a little more than 40 per cent of the population of the country is engaged in agriculture, and the proportion is growing less and less each decade. At the same time the population in general—the population of cities, that is—is increasing by great bounds. There will be for a century to come a constantly increasing demand for those food products the farmer raises. If men in the country will no longer work the farms, let the women they have left behind take up the industry and make it pay. They can do it, because so many women have done it already.

Professor Ely has said somewhere that nobody in this country knows how to farm. Agriculturists merely "exploit the virgin qualities of the soil." It is true. If the women in the lonely homes deserted of men roused themselves and used their brains and energy exactly where they are, the wilderness of elm and locust scrub growths would shortly become beautiful to the eye and yield them an excellent living besides. Again, I know this is true, for I have seen the statement proved time and again. The vastest unexplored and undeveloped region in this universe is the human will and mind intact.

I know a woman who makes a success of sheep farming on hillside land that long since gave up trying to compete with the west in grain farming. She is well to do and envied of her neighbors, who are going half blind over the department store sewing. I know of another woman who fell heir to a seemingly worn out farm with a ruined old house upon it. She went into dairy farming, thought and hustled and made those about her do the same. She is now a comparatively wealthy woman and owns a herd of Guernseys famous throughout the Union. Yet another woman owns and takes care of the largest apple orchard in South Dakota. Fourth in this list, which might be extended from Jerusalem to Jericho, is the woman with the largest poultry farm in Missouri, her hens yielding 35 dozen eggs a day.

Heavy and extensive farming has passed forever to the west. The deserted lands where the women are left must be made to pay by means of intensive farming, and this is possible everywhere. The farms are specially adapted to woman's enterprise in the field of gardening, flower and fruit raising, the poultry and sheep business and dairying. The American people do not consume so much pork as they did, but are becoming more and more a mutton, egg and poultry and fruit eating nation, to their gain in health and beauty. The poultry industry is already passing into the hands of women.

HENS.

A woman stranded on a farm and determining to make it pay should consider these things: What products is her land best adapted to, what articles do the markets in her vicinity demand, what are the means of transportation to the markets? These questions answered, she may safely begin, confident, yet cautious. In general she should diversify her industries. Fruit and honey production and poultry raising thrive well together. So do the poultry business and dairying. Thousands of women in the country add to their incomes by having summer boarders, and the number of these is ever increasing.

Finally, here is a hint to the wise: I know a lady who obtains from private customers a fancy price for eggs all the year round, simply by letting people visit her chicken houses and see how clean and attractive looking they are. Have all your products choice, dainty and clean or you will not succeed.

MISS WIDEAWAKE.

A candle may be made to fit into any candlestick if it be dipped into very hot water. This will so soften the wax that it may be easily pushed into a candlestick which would otherwise be too small for it, and it will be neatly and firmly fixed there.

LOUISIANA TEA GROWING

The First Experiment Reported Progressing Favorably.

SOIL WELL SUITED TO ITS CULTURE

Whatever Is Lacking Can Be Overcome by Irrigation, Says Dr. W. C. Stubbs—Matter of Labor Seems to Be the Most Serious Problem to Be Contended With.

Tea culture may finally develop into one of the more important industries of Louisiana, although at this time the outcome of experiments now being made is largely problematical. Out at the Louisiana experimental station Dr. W. C. Stubbs, who is in charge of the station, is conducting an elaborate experiment, and up to this time the results have been thoroughly satisfactory, says a New Orleans dispatch to the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

He has an area of comfortable size, with 650 tea plants. They have grown until they now range from six inches to one foot in height. They are healthy, vigorous looking plants, and if any injurious influences are at work no trace of them can be found in the present colony of the plants. The growth has been gradual and healthy in every particular, and Dr. Stubbs is sanguine so far as the physical possibilities are concerned.

He said the other day there was no reason why Louisiana should not grow an elaborate tea crop, and the tea would be equal in quality to that grown in China. There would be one drawback. He was not so sanguine about the south's ability to manufacture tea on account of the character of labor in Louisiana. The negro could not be depended upon to do the work. He would find it difficult to master the tedious processes necessary in getting the article into useful and marketable shape.

This work had received special attention in South Carolina, where tea culture had been carried on with much success by Dr. Charles U. Shepherd. But it had been necessary for Dr. Shepherd to educate negro children in order to have the crop handled. He had established in connection with his place a school of pickaninnies, and they were taught how to gather tea leaves and how to handle them in all their processes of manufacture.

"Here in Louisiana," said Dr. Stubbs, "we are even in a better position to successfully cultivate tea than they are in South Carolina. Our natural advantages give us the first requirements. The tea plan demands a damp soil. We are well equipped in this respect. Wherever we lack in this respect we can overcome by irrigation. The plants in my collection have not suffered on this account, and they are now in a thoroughly healthy condition. No blighting influences are at work, so far as present indications go, and I am inclined to believe that, in a physical sense, there will be no sort of trouble about tea culture in the state of Louisiana. If we had a few Chinamen to handle it or a class of laborers equally as skilled in the details of the work, I am sure we would experience no serious trouble in making tea culture an elaborate and profitable industry. However, I am concerned now simply in studying the question of the plant's adaptability to Louisiana soil. The question of the character of labor necessary in its culture and manufacture is another matter, and it is not necessary to deal with it at this time. I have been watching my plants with much concern, and probably within the next year I will be able to give out an intelligent statement with reference to the experiment."

The Shepherd experiment in South Carolina was the first successful effort made to cultivate tea in the United States. But as early as 1848 Dr. Junius Smith, in the same state, experimented with tea culture on a small scale, and, while his efforts did not altogether fail, it never excited much interest, and tea culture was abandoned.

In 1881 the possibilities of tea culture in the United States were brought to the attention of congress, and an appropriation was made, but the money for some reason was not judiciously spent, and no good results were reached. Later experiments proved that tea culture was easily within the reach of states in the lower regions of the American republic, and since that time the best agricultural authorities of the country have been advocating the cultivation of tea upon an elaborate scale.

The Shepherd experiment was begun ten years ago on a plantation near Summerville. The commencement was on a small scale. The acreage has gradually increased until now there are 50 acres in cultivation on the Shepherd place. Each year the yield per acre has increased, and there has been much improvement in the method of handling the product and putting it into useful condition.

When the plants have arrived at the full bearing age, the yield on this place will amount to about 10,000 pounds of high grade tea, although in some instances an acre of ground has yielded much more than 200 pounds of tea. But this yield would net a good profit to the man who cultivates tea, a profit much larger than that yielded by an acre planted in cotton.

Horrors of the Next War.

If Russia and Japan go to war and begin to hurl their respective languages at each other, there will be a mortality list that will stagger humanity, says the New York Mail and Express. The destructive force of a projectile charged with Russian names or Japanese verbs would be frightful to contemplate.

THE MYSTERIOUS MADONNA

The Original Was Once a Society Belle of Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York World says:

The picture known in Knoxville, Tenn., and in Philadelphia as the "Mysterious Madonna and Child" was taken by an artist named Knight in Knoxville.

When the picture was first splashed it attracted attention and inquiry. The artist refused to disclose the identity of the woman. Soon after a copy of the

THE MADONNA AND CHILD.

picture found its way to Philadelphia and has caused the same interest in some circles as it caused in Knoxville.

Enough is known to warrant the statement that the Madonna was a former society belle in Philadelphia.

She was won by a young man from Knoxville. After her marriage and removal to that city she passed out of the recollection of many by reason of her quiet and domestic life in her southern home.

While her more intimate friends in the Quaker City who have seen the picture say they know it, none has mentioned her name.

In the opinion of several Philadelphia artists the piece is one of rare artistic skill.

Girls' Feminine Fixings.

Among the pretty odds and ends to be worn with white shirt waists are ties of half inch black velvet ribbon finished at each end with a gilt pendant. The ribbon is cut a yard and a half long and passed around the neck once and ties in front with two extra loops and ends.

Narrow four-in-hand scarfs have the ends slightly gathered and finished with wide, flat pendants.

Ribbon collars have the ends gathered and thrust into the open top of a gilt spike.

The newest thing in the way of a belt fastener is a buckle in the form of a brooch, which pins the ribbon or velvet belt in place in the front.

The rage for dangling ornaments seems to be upon us, and belts of velvet, silk and ribbon are finished with rosettes of narrow velvet ribbon with from two to eight ends four to six inches long finished off with gilt pendants.

Black velvet ribbon continues to be popular, and where a quantity of it is used even the most fashionable dressmakers use the cotton backed.

The neat and pretty trimmings used so much on evening gowns and ball bodices cannot be purchased ready made, but fortunately it is not difficult to make. It is used to finish collarettes, yokes, etc., and is really a tucked ruche of mousseline de soie.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Women at the Pan-Am.

Although there is to be no distinctive woman's exhibit at the coming Pan American exposition at Buffalo, the board of women managers, headed by Mrs. William Hamlin and composed of 25 representative women of Buffalo, will, through six subcommittees, look out for women's interests. The entertainment and ceremonies committee has Mrs. John Miller Horton as chairman; fine arts, Mrs. Charles Cary; education, Dr. Ida C. Bender; publicity and promotion, Mrs. Alfred G. Hunnewell, and applied arts, Mrs. Tracy C. Becker.

The woman's administrative building will be a typical country clubhouse, set, it is said, in a rose garden. This will be used as headquarters for social and more serious affairs of women visitors. It is two stories high and is surrounded by a broad, hospitable veranda. It contains besides the offices a series of tearooms and a large hall, which will be employed as a reading room when not engaged by small meetings and social gatherings. Invitations have been given to two women commissioners from each state and honorary members of the board from various parts of this country and Europe to make the house their headquarters during the exposition.

A Splendid Bedroom.

Quite the most splendid bedroom on record in modern times is that recently fitted up for a Paris woman. The bed is a four poster of carved ivory, and its hangings are yellow silk veiled with gold lace. On each post is a bunch of nodding white ostrich plumes. A large rosary of rock crystal beads hangs at the head of the bed.

The dressing table also is of ivory, the legs being four huge tusks. It stands on an ermine rug. The toilet table is of alabaster and the washstand set of pale green glass.

The bathroom is tiled in rose and green and the tub is of malachite.

NERVITA PILLS

Will Restore Strength, Energy And Tire Action that Have Ceased. All a Dime

A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50 cts per box; 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL)

Positively guaranteed cure for Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail, in plain package, $1.00 a box; 6 for $5.00, with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
The Dunble Pharmacy, N. Main St

The New Coaster Brake.

The advent of the coaster brake has materially increased the usefulness of the wheel. One-third of the pedaling force is saved, and the danger of coasting steep hills is a thing of the past. The merits of the life easter brake are proved by the experience of cyclists who have given it the most exacting tests of hard usage, says the Brooklyn Citizen. With the tire brake a slight backward motion of the pedals causes the brake shoes to be pressed upon the tire, a force easily graduated and controlled, according to the desire of the rider, to check the speed of the machine or bring it to a standstill. With the new hub brake similar motion causes a split expanding on the inner surface of a drum 2½ inches in diameter with precisely the same results. The distinguishing feature of this coaster brake is the split expanding, which has all the merits and none of the defects of the older forms.

SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine Plasters.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and full information from M. D. Claborne, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 8..*10:08 am	No. 10..*12:43 pm
No. 12.. 2:25 pm	No. 2..*10:05 pm
No. 2..*11:00 pm	No. 88.. 6:40 pm
No. 4..*11:33 pm	No. 14..* 5:25 am
No. 37.. 7:50 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 4 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 12 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 37 and 88 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 14 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 12 and 14.

O. and M. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:30 am	No. 12..* 8:10 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 3.. 8:10 pm
No. 13.. 2:45 pm	No. 9..*10:30 pm
No. 3..*11:50 pm	No. 89.. 12:00 m
No. 33, local, 12:55 pm.	

No. 12 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 33 and 32 run between Galion and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 87, 88, 14, 1, 3, 89 and 33 daily except Sunday. No. 12 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In effect Sunday, May 20, at 8:00 p. m. Eastern time.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 34.. 10:55 am	No. 11.. 6:10 am
No. 2..* 3:25 pm	No. 19.. 10:07 am
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. 1..*11:30 am
No. 13.. 10:55 pm	No. 35.. 4:30 pm
No. 54..* 2:45 pm	No. 45..*11:30 am

* Nos. 2, 54, 1 and 45 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 31.. 6:30 am	*No. 30.. 5:35 am
*No. 37.. 10:15 am	*No. 32.. 10:15 am
*No. 35.. 4:20 pm	No. 34.. 1:39 pm
*No. 37.. 10:20 pm	*No. 36.. 7:03 pm

* Daily.

No. 37 does not go north of Marion.

No. 36 starts from Marion.

C. E. SARGENT, Agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:30 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

R. A. Jeyne, Gen. Pass. Agt.

E. H. [illegible], Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A PERFECT JEWELRY STORE.

SMILES

will take the place of frowns produced by failing and defective eyesight, when the eyes have been tested scientifically by us, and the proper lenses adjusted to the ailing optic.

HEADACHES

are generally the result of eye strain, and can be promptly and permanently relieved with the use of proper glasses.

WE TEST EYES FREE.

And in every case where the services of an oculist are necessary we frankly tell you so.

Frames Accurately Fitted to the Face

M. Nelson & Sons.

The East Center Street Jewelers.

"MAKES THE EARTH BOIL"
THE TIGER DISC HARROW IS NEARER PERFECT THAN ANY HARROW MADE
MADE BY THE STODDARD MFG. CO. DAYTON O. U.S.A.
KLING & WILSON

J. N. HOYT,

—THE—

MARION OPTICIAN,

At residence and Office, 310 South Main Street,

Mondays Only.

We Take

Farm Risks

And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.

Uncapher & McKinley.

A. F. LINSCOTT, D. D. S.,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Hotel Marion. Now is the time to have your teeth examined. Bad teeth may be saved if rightly handled, others may be restored by plates, bridges, etc.

Office hours, 8-12 a. m.; 1-5 p. m.

Charles H. Conley,

Lawyer.

Office 103½ N. Main St. Phone 2424.

5% Loans Negotiated.

Hardware

at a big reduction. These are first class goods, not seconds.

Pruning shears	25 and 15
Saw vises	45
Best hand saws, warranted	$1 35
Try squares	19 and 12
German gimlet bits, all sizes	05
Sand paper, 2 sheets for	01
Cast steel hammers	25
Cast steel half hatchets	35
Solid steel half hatchets, 90c kind	60
Hatchet handles	05
Scrub brushes	03
Best saw files	05
Diston & Sons' screw drivers	10
Steel curry combs	05

THE ARK.

143 South Main St.

J. B. LAYTON, - - - Prop'r.

A FINE BELL

Will Be Presented to St. Mary's Church by Mrs. E. Huber.

Mrs. E. Huber has purchased a fine bell for St. Mary's Catholic church. It will arrive in Marion week after next at which time Mrs. Huber will present it to the church.

The quality of the bell may be gleaned when it is stated that the purchase price is about $1,000.

A NARROW ESCAPE

In Responding to a Call the Hook and Ladder Wagon Is Narrowly Missed

BY A FREIGHT ON THE ERIE ROAD

The Driver Pulls His Team Down a Side Track and Avoids a Catastrophe—Sunday Evening Fire a Small One—A Fire in Uncapher Addition.

Fire at 7 o'clock Sunday night damaged the residence of Samuel Bruce of Lee street to the extent of about $200. The loss is covered by insurance.

The members of the Bruce family were attending church at the time of the fire, and the house was entirely unoccupied.

The fire started in a closet upstairs, and its origin is supposed to be due to a defective flue.

The firemen worked hard for about two hours before the flames were finally gotten under control. The fire was confined to the garret and roof, both of which were badly damaged by the fire. The flames could be seen from the center of the city and the blaze attracted widespread attention.

In making the run to the scene of the excitement, the hook and ladder truck, driven by James Butler, narrowly escaped being struck by an Erie freight train. The truck cleared the tracks just in time to avoid being struck by the freight. Butler, whose horses were going at a rapid rate of speed, guided the animals down a side track, thus averting a horrible catastrophe. The wagon struck the side of a boxcar, but was not damaged in the least.

Saturday Evening Blaze.

The story and a half residence of George Reible, located in the Uncapher addition, was damaged by fire Saturday night. The loss will amount to about $200, which is fully covered by insurance.

A still alarm was sent in to Central station at 8:30 o'clock. The fire lasted for two hours. The garret was gutted and a large hole was burned in the roof. The blaze was subdued by means of the chemical extinguishers above, about sixty gallons of the liquid being used.

The fire was caused by a defective flue in a garret closet.

JOHN WIELAND

Dies at Toledo at a Late Hour Friday Night.

Frederick Hochstetter of Vine street received a message Sunday morning announcing the death of John Wieland as having occurred at the late home of the deceased in Toledo Friday night. The remains were take to Mt. Gilead Saturday afternoon, and the funeral services were held at that place at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mr. Wieland was about fifty years of age and was a resident of this city several years, during which time he was engaged in the livery business. Mr. Wieland was possessed of many pleasing qualities, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances in this city. He was a members of the I. O. O. F. lodge and the funeral was conducted under the auspices of that order, quite a number from this city being present.

GEORGE HARTING

Dies at the County Infirmary Sunday Morning—Funeral Monday.

George Harting, aged forty-seven, died Sunday morning at the county infirmary. Death was due to dropsy. The deceased was admitted to the institution six weeks ago. He was employed on Henry Behner's farm below Owen, when he was taken ill. Mr. Harting was unmarried and is survived by three sisters, one living in Williams county and two residing in Michigan.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Monday at the infirmary. Interment was made in Marion cemetery.

OBITUARY.

Florence Blanch, daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth Brady, was born February 14, 1887, and departed this life at the home of her parents in Marion, April 5, 1901, aged fourteen years and nineteen days. She leaves to mourn a father, mother, four brothers and three sisters, one brother and one sister having preceded her. The funeral was held at Pleasant Hill M. E. church, conducted by Rev. A. Snider. Peace to her ashes.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Eramett Radebaugh, who formerly conducted the New York Tea store on north Main street, has purchased of Harry J. Nichols, assignee of the same store, the roaster and motor used there in roasting coffee and other articles, and moved them to the room in the True building at the rear of the D. A. Frank store, where he will continue to run a tea and coffee store. The business is to be conducted in the name of the Imperial coffee company.

$56.00 will buy of the Houghton Buggy Co. the best farm wagon on earth: 3 inch tires, 28 inch box, all complete and guaranteed. Don't buy until you see it. 45-tf

GREATLY IMPROVED.

In the Near Future, Will Be the Post-office Block.

The contract for remodeling the local postoffice block, according to the Sunday Columbus dispatch, is in the hands of Architect W. T. Mills of the Capital City.

It is proposed to build a three story addition to the block, put in a passenger elevator and make other changes, the cost of which will agree gate about $15,000.

The entire change is with the view of giving Uhler & Phillips, who occupy the west half of the block, an up-to-date home for their dry goods store.

JOSEPH MAY

Is Ordered Re-Committed to the Columbus Insane Asylum.

The relatives of Joseph May of Salt Rock township brought him before the probate court Monday and had him committed to the asylum for the insane at Columbus. Mr. May is seventy-six years of age, has been in the asylum several times before, and is in a very bad mental and physical condition. His mania was the killing of some of his relatives and friends.

HOLD FRANCHISES

The Scioto Valley Traction Company Now in Shape To Interest Men of Money

IN THE PROPOSED ELECTRIC ROAD

Franchises of a Very Liberal Character Are Secured at Delaware and Marysville Saturday for the Operation of the Line in Delaware and Union Counties.

The Scioto Valley Traction company of this city has been granted two franchises to build and operate electric railroads in Delaware and Union counties. The franchises were procured in Delaware and Marysville Saturday. They are very similar, both being for twenty-five years. Liberal privileges are given in both instances. One of the terms of the franchises is that the company must begin to build the roads by May 1, 1902. The fares are limited to two cents a mile, and no fare will be less than five cents. J. W. Scott and another of the other promoters will go to Chicago in a few days to confer with the Chicago capitalists who have been interested in the venture, and have expressed themselves as being favorable to the proposed road. There is now no question but that the road will be constructed.

The Houghton Buggy Co., Marion, Ohio, are the largest dealers in Central Ohio and can undersell any one else. They have top buggies at $10.00 up. Surries at $65.00 up. Three-inch tire farm wagons complete $56.00. wk-tf

RUSH OF ORDERS

Compels the Houghton Buggy Company To Work Overtime.

The Houghton Buggy company is enjoying such a period of prosperity that beginning with last Monday the entire force of men employed will work overtime, all remaining on duty until 9 o'clock in the evening. Orders have been coming in so fast that the capacity of the shops has been taxed to the utmost.

For the same reason an enlargement of the quarters occupied by the company is absolutely necessary and work on an addition has already begun. The addition will be thirty by sixty feet in dimensions, and three stories high. This building will be occupied by the blacksmith and wood-working departments, two departments which have been cramped for some time past.

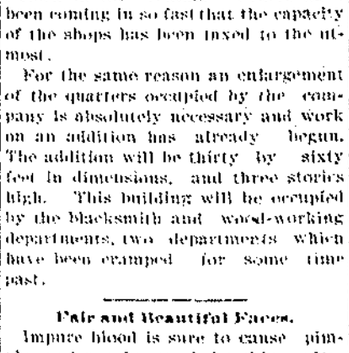
Fair and Beautiful Faces.

Impure blood is sure to cause pimples and roughness of the skin. Dr. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures, the great blood renewer, makes a rough skin smooth and fair.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

Dr. C. T. Wiant of south State street moved into the building one door south of his present location last Monday, where his residence and office will be temporarily located, while his new residence, which will occupy the site of his present home, is being erected. The new building will be modern in every particular. The doctor's office will occupy three rooms in the basement of the new structure. A force of workmen began the work of tearing down the old residence Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weber of east Center street, Monday, a daughter


You can do no satisfactory work when your throat is sore and tied up, your head buzzing and feverish—
Tonsiline
will almost immediately cure a sore throat and by removing the cause, allay troublesome symptoms. 25c., 50c. at your druggists
The Tonsiline Co., Canton, Ohio

TO THE GRAND JURY

Waller Woods Is Bound Over to Court Accused of Attempted Criminal Assault

ON PERSON OF MRS. EMMA GRADY

Woods Is Given a Preliminary Hearing Saturday, and, Being Unable To Give the Required Bond, Is Lodged in Jail—Notes and News Items of the Police Court.

William Wood, who is charged by Mrs. Emma Grady of Linn City with attempted criminal assault, was given a preliminary hearing before Mayor McClure Saturday afternoon. He was bound over to the common pleas court in the sum of $200. He failed to give bond, and is now lodged in the county jail.

A man who gave the name of James Farrell at the police station was arrested at the Erie depot at 10:25 o'clock Sunday night by Officer Masterson on the charge of stealing a crainless bicycle belonging to Ernest Macahey. The machine, which was of the Ariel make, was standing in front of the pulley works on Del street while the owner was inside the building. Mr. Mcgahey returned for his wheel in about ten minutes, only to find that it had been stolen. He reported the matter to the police at once.

Farrell had in the meantime gone to Holland's boarding house on Center street in the West end, where he attempted to sell the bicycle, which is valued at $60, to Mr. Holland for $15. He failed in this and then sold the machine for $10 to H. E. Fritz, one of the boarders. Officer Masterson heard of the transaction and investigated. He procured a description of the thief, and, surmising that he would attempt to leave the city, watched the depot with the above results. When arrested Farrell had a ticket for Pittsburg in his possession and $2.45, probably the balance of the proceeds of the wheel transaction.

Farrell was locked up in the city prison, and given a hearing before the mayor Monday morning. He was bound over to the common pleas court in the sum of $200. He could not give bond and is now awaiting trial in the county jail.

MUST FACE MUSIC.

Habeas Corpus Proceeding in Horse Driving Case Is Dismissed.

The habeas corpus proceeding brought before Circuit Judge Norris some time ago in the matter of the State of Ohio against John Hecker and Zane McDaniels, was dismissed Saturday by the judge. The boys will now have to go before the common pleas court and be arraigned, and give bond. They will, in all probability, not be tried before the next term of court, as the jury has been dismissed for this term. The boys are charged with having tortured horses by overdriving. One day last summer they rented a team of horses from the Long livery barn, and, it is alleged by the proprietor, drove the team so much that one of the animals died. The attorneys for the boys have made a determined effort to keep the matter from going to trial, while the prosecutor has worked as hard to have it tried.

MR. JOHN BRAY

Dies at His Home on Elm Street at Late Hour Friday Night.

John Bray, aged fifty-nine years, died at 11 o'clock Friday night at his home on Elm street after a lingering illness of pneumonia and complications. Mr. Bray, whose wife died seven years ago, is survived by a large family of grown sons and daughters. The funeral was held at 8 o'clock Monday morning at St. Mary's Catholic church, Rev. Father Mulvihill officiating. The remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery.

THE HAZENS HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hazen Have Returned from Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hazen and daughter, Mamie, arrived home Friday from Thonotosassa, Fla., where they spent the past four months in looking after the Hazen estate. Eight thousand boxes of oranges were gathered from the late General Hazen's groves, and the promises are for a very fine harvest of fruit next year.

N. Thompson, the horseradish man, is exhibiting a horseradish root, which was grown by Janitor Fred Hochstetter. The root measures eleven inches across, was twenty-two inches long when taken from the ground and now weighs over six pounds.

If you want to save money, don't buy your buggy or harness until you look over the large, fine, new, up-to-date line of top buggies, phaetons, etc., of the Houghton Buggy Co. 100 jobs to pick from. Ask for our gold watch charm free. 45-tf

Miss Eliza Sloan, an aunt of J. J. Sloan, died last week and was buried in the Yelverton cemetery. Miss Sloan was a sister of David Sloan, who died about two weeks ago.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-1y-c

PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE

Is the Scene of a Wedding at Four O'Clock Sunday Afternoon.

Mr. Harry E. Phillians and Miss Nellie Poling were quietly married at the Presbyterian parsonage by Rev. W. E. Thomas at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Phillians is a barber employed at the Hotel Marion shop. The bride is a sister of Mrs. W. C. Phillians of Curley avenue. Miss Clara Newbright of Delaware and Mr. Frank Phillian of this city were the only attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillians will commence housekeeping at once on north State street, where their home is already furnished.

GEORGE D. COPELAND

Is Re-Appointed by Governor Nash a Massillon Hospital Trustee.

Mr. George D. Copeland has been re-appointed by Governor Nash as a trustee of the Massillon state hospital.

Mr. Copeland's re-appointment to the position causes no surprise, his services having been such in that capacity during the past that the action of the governor is but the natural recognition of Mr. Copeland's worth in the position he occupies.

DEATH IS SUDDEN

Mr. Levi Blue, Who Resides in the Vicinity of LaRue, Dies Early Monday Morning.

FALLS A VICTIM TO PARALYSIS

Mr. Blue Is Stricken Saturday While at Work in a Field—A Farm Laborer Notes His Fall and Calls Assistance, but In Vain—The Funeral on Wednesday.

LaRue, April 8.—Levi Blue, aged forty-nine years, a prominent farmer residing four miles south of this place, died at 7 o'clock this morning after a short illness of paralysis. He was working in a field Saturday morning when he sustained a stroke and fell to the ground unconscious. A farm laborer, who was working in the same field, summoned assistance, and the stricken man was carried to the farmhouse where medical attention was summoned. Mr. Blue died, however, without regaining consciousness. He is survived by his widow and three children.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Essex. Interment will be made in the cemetery in that vicinity.

A. T. HEDGES

Gets Contract for Repairs on Calvary Evangelical Church.

A meeting of the building committee having in charge the remodeling of the Calvary Evangelical church was held Monday evening for the purpose of looking over the bids submitted for doing the work.

There were three bidders, and, after a careful inspection of the terms of each, the contract was awarded to A. T. Hedges, the contract price being $1,029.29. Under the arrangement with Mr. Hedges, Allen Brothers will have a sub-contract for the brick and stone work. According to the plans adopted the church building will be a brick veneer with stone trimmings; will have double its present seating capacity and the contract calls for its completion by July 25. During the interim the congregation will hold services in the Free Silver club hall.

INGLE B. EATHERTON

Dies at His Home in West Marion Tuesday Morning.

Ingle B. Eatherton, aged seventy-four years, died at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning at his home in West Marion. Mr. Eatherton had been in ill health for the past twenty years, but his last sickness was of short duration. Three children are left to mourn his death. They are William Eatherton, Mrs. A. S. Finch and Mrs. Hattie Eatherton.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the United Brethern church. The remains were interred in Marion cemetery.

Monday R. W. Hipple purchased of J. H. Maxwell of Cardington, Billy Sherlock, a five-year-old chestnut stallion with a mark of 2:20. The animal is one of the prettiest Mr. Hipple ever brought to this city, and was bought especially for the big New York horse show. He will be kept here and put in condition for the show.

Little Drafts

of chill and damp forecast heavy drafts upon the health and vitality. When a little cold or cough is threatening you with throat or lung troubles, before digestive weakness sets in, before the blood grows thin, take

HAGEE'S

CORDIAL of Cod Liver Oil

with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda

The greatest remedy for all affections of throat and lungs ever discovered by medical science. Contains all the good of cod liver oil without the grease. Sold everywhere. $1.00 a bottle.

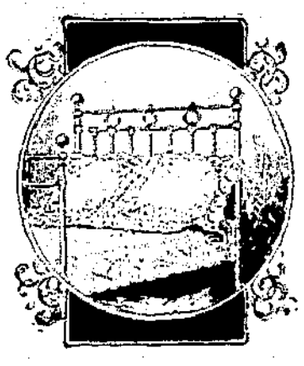
KATHARMON CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CASH OR CREDIT. THE MARION DEPT. CO. CASH OR CREDIT.

Carpets.

Hemp Carpet, per yd..... 15c
Wool Body Cotton Chain, yd..... 45c
All-Wool Extra Supers..... 65c
Mattings.....15c, 20c, 30c

Iron Beds.



3-6-6-0 White Enamel.....$2 95
4-6-6-0 White Enamel.....$2 95
4-6-6-0 Dead Black.....$8.50
4-6-6-0 Dead Black and Brass .....$15.00 to $20 00

We sell Outfits complete on the "installment" plan.

J. W. WREN.

I WANT YOU TO SEE

my stock of Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators. You are going to need them soon. The STANDARD THER-LITE Gasoline Stove is a marvel. Many Marion families can tell you of the famous ALASKA Refrigerator. All new stock.

J. W. WREN.

MARION, O. S. MAIN ST.

MARION COUNTY BANK

Enlarges Its Board of Directors and Re-Elects Officers.

The stockholders of the Marion County bank met Monday evening at the bank's office and transacted their annual business. The board of directors was increased from five to nine and the following were elected members: R. H. Johnson, Harry True, George D. Copeland, James P. Reed, W. H. Schaffner, C. C. Fisher, Henry Ackerman, J. G. Leller and George B. Christian.

The board immediately organized by electing R. H. Johnson, president; Harry True, vice president; W. H. Schaffner, secretary, treasurer and cashier; C. D. Schaffner, assistant cashier.

The usual semi-annual dividend was declared, and in addition to that a surplus was laid away.

Mrs. Rachel Wish of Grand avenue is quite sick.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio. 33-wk-t-27

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, in small family. Girl from the country preferred. Call on Mrs. G. T. Harding, 652 east Center street, Marion, O. 44-t2-p

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

Still We Go Marching On.

We have tried to maintain our position in Marion as the most progressive and successful drug store, and from the way things look, guess we will not soon be disturbed.

J. W. HEADLEY

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

The West Center Street Druggist.

New Platinotype Prints of popular subjects both in the sheet and framed, have just been received at

Vail's Art Store.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

PHONE 8 CAR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HE HAS HAD ENOUGH

Minister Loomis Will Not Return to Venezuela.

DISCUSSES THE SITUATION THERE.

Charges President Castro With Having Attempted to Foment Strife Between United States and European Powers—Other Intelligence of Foreign Climes.

San Juan, P. R., April 12.—United States Minister Loomis, who arrived here from Venezuela on his way to the United States, sailed from this port for New York. He declined to disclose the nature of his report to President McKinley, but, judging from the casual remarks which he let fall, he is evidently quite antagonistic to President Castro. He said that the latter's salary was $12,000 a year, but that he had laid up $2,000,000 in the last two years.

"President Castro told the Venezuelans," said Mr. Loomis, "that they and the Europeans in Trinidad were at liberty to seize claims in the Orinoco district on land previously ceded to Americans. It was evidently his intention to embarrass the United States government, and force it to make armed demonstrations, such as would possibly lead to trouble with foreign nations, owing to the large German and British commercial interests on the coast.

"The situation, so far as the United States government is concerned, has passed the acute point. Such difficulties as exist can be settled diplomatically. I scarcely expect to return to Caracas. I have already served four years and am quite outlawed to bring the experience to a close."

May Have Bad Effect.

Havana, April 12.—It is the opinion of the Havana bar that the case of the libel against "The Discussion" on account of the so-called "crucifixion caricature" will not come before the courts. Senor Capote, president of the constitutional convention, explains that, in requesting Governor General Wood to allow the continuance of the publication, he acted on his own responsibility, urging General Wood to take in consideration the possible bad effect of the suppression of the paper on the work of the convention in the present state of political agitation.

Ridiculous Reports.

St. Petersburg, April 12. — The stories of plots against the life of the czar, which found their way into the American press through English, German, Austrian and French channels, were common talk on the streets of St. Petersburg months before they were published, but their inherent improbability and falsity as to details caused them to be generally disbelieved and ridiculed. It is not generally believed that the mass of students are infected with revolutionary principles. They do not appear ever to have regarded the czar as responsible for their grievances.

Against the Amendment.

Havana, April 12. —At the secret session of the constitutional convention several delegates offered motions that the convention should express its disapproval of the principles embodied in the Platt amendment. Senor Gilbergu moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed, but this proposal was supported by only six delegates. The effort of the radical element is to put the convention on record against the amendment before voting to send a commission to Washington.

Sympathy Widespread.

Constantinople, April 12.—Strong significance attaches to the fact that the Bulgarian minister of war, having forbidden officers to hold any communication with the Macedonia committee, several immediately resigned. This proves the existence of widespread sympathy with the Macedonian movement. If the prohibition is extended to civil as well as military officers, the speedy downfall of the Bulgarian ministry is inevitable.

Native Governor For Panay.

Iloilo, Island of Panay, April 12.—General Martin Delgado, the chief Filipino commander in the Island of Panay until his surrender, in January, has been appointed governor of the province of Iloilo, created by the Philippine commission. His salary will be $3,000 gold, the highest of any provincial governor. Lieutenant Thompson of the Thirty-eighth regiment was appointed treasurer. The other officials are natives.

Plague Under Control.

London, April 12.—The colonial office received a dispatch from Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, governor of Cape Colony, announcing that the bubonic plague is now confined to the Cape peninsula, with the exception of a few cases, one of which is a soldier at Hermon camp, about 40 miles from Cape Town.

Crisis Postponed.

Tokyo, April 12.—Count Okuma (former Japanese premier) asserts that the Russo-Japanese crisis is postponed until the Chinese court shall have returned to Peking, "when Japan must send to Russia another protest against the occupation of Manchuria."

Returned Crippled.

London, April 12.—The eight torpedo boat destroyers recently sent from Davenport for an experimental cruise of three weeks have returned to that port in a crippled condition. This leads to the conclusion that they are too lightly constructed.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Significance of the Festival at Toulon, Loubet's Part.

Paris, April 12—At the conclusion of the festivities at Toulon, President Loubet will proceed to his home at Montelimar, in the department of the Drome, to visit his aged mother and take a few days' repose after the fatigues of the many functions of the week, which have kept him occupied from early morning until late at night. The satisfactory manner in which the whole affair has been carried out has been a personal triumph for M. Loubet. Nothing but praise is heard, even from his opponents, at the able manner in which he played his part.

Significance of the Fete.

Rome, April 12.—The Patria publishes a dispatch from Toulon giving an interview with M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, regarding the significance of the festivities there. M. Delcasse is reported as having said: "The interests of France and Italy are happily not opposed. Diplomacy ought to profit by this absence of motives for conflict. My ambition is to conclude another commercial treaty with Italy."

Receiver Appointed.

Detroit, April 12.—Judge Swan of the United States circuit court appointed R. L. Aldrich receiver of the Michigan Savings and Loan association, with bond in the sum of $25,000, which was furnished. The appointment of the receiver was made at the instance of Edwin W. Bishop of Muncie, Ind., a stockholder in the concern, and it was stated in the bill of complaint filed that the association had a large amount of money loaned on property in Galveston, Tex., which was swept away by the flood in that city last year, and the loss so impaired the association's assets that it can not do business profitably.

Carried Since the Civil War.

Paris, Ills., April 12.—Eden Van Riper of San Jose, a hamlet north of here, has had removed from his ear a piece of tin which he has carried ever since the civil war. In the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, Mr. Van Riper was struck on the left side of the head with a bullet that entered just below the temple and ploughed its way entirely through the left side of his skull, coming out just behind the ear. The cartridge from which this bullet came was one of the kind which carried not only a bullet, but a small piece of tin, thus making the wound more painful and dangerous.

First Cable Stretched.

New York, April 12.—Thousands of spectators stood cheering on both sides of the East river as the first cable of the new East river bridge was raised from the bed of the river and drawn taut by a powerful engine until it was 120 feet above the surface of the water. The raising of the cable lasted seven minutes. While it was going on all traffic in the river at that point was stopped. After being drawn back 620 feet over the top of the tower on the Williamsburg side, the cable was put in clamps and firmly fastened to the massive anchorage of masonry.

Monument to Harrison.

Indianapolis, April 12.—The movement toward erecting a monument to the memory of General Harrison in this city has been revived by Senator Fairbanks, who will lead the list of subscriptions with a contribution of $1,000. General John W. Foster, who was secretary of state during the Harrison administration, will also contribute $1,000. The movement is looked upon with favor, and those who have the matter in hand say contributions will be forthcoming from all parts of the United States.

Check For Kruger.

London, April 12.—It is announced from Brussels that the Dutch Transvaal committee has handed to Mr. Kruger a check for 1,000,000 florins, collected in Holland for the assistance of the Boers. It appears that Mr. Kruger's entourage assert that the route from Leydsdorpan to Zoutspansburg is heavily fortified and able to resist the British for a long time.

Grand Army Rates.

Chicago, April 12.—Rules and regulations governing transportation of passengers by the lines of the Central Passenger association during the Grand Army encampment at Cleveland, Sept. 10 to 14, have been adopted. The lines are unanimously in favor of a straight 1-cent fare rate from all association territory.

Hunter Found Dead.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 12.—Alexander McRoberts, 79, for many years prominent in business circles in northern Missouri, was found dead in the woods some distance from Graham, Mo., having been shot through the heart. He had been quail hunting. It is supposed by many that he accidentally killed himself.

Caught by an Electric Car.

Chattanooga, April 12.—Roy Kenner, 10, and Joseph Gentry, a butcher, while driving a delivery wagon, were caught by an electric car, the horse having taken fright and pulled the vehicle on the track. Kenner was instantly killed and Gentry's skull was crushed and his chest mashed. He will die.

Floral Parade For McKinley.

Chicago, April 12.—A floral parade that will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in the west is one of the features contemplated for the entertainment of President McKinley when he visits Chicago in June. This novel welcome will take the place of a military display.

BLOW TO AMERICANS

Foreign Beef to Be Excluded From the British Army.

CHICAGO PACKERS ARE SO ADVISED.

Proposed Embargo Believed to Be Prompted by the Proceedings Instituted at New Orleans Against the Shipment of Horses and Mules From That Port to South Africa.

Washington, April 12.—A prominent packing company of Chicago informs the agricultural department that it has received a dispatch from London announcing that the English government has decided to exclude all beef except home-bred from the British army contracts. This, it is stated, is to be effective June 1 next. The Chicago concern has asked the agricultural department for any assistance it can render. It has pointed out that the action of the British government is a severe blow to American beef and cattle exporters and producers, and means not alone the loss in government trade, but it is feared it will serve very materially toward inciting a prejudice on the part of the people of Great Britain against the beef and cattle of this country.

To demonstrate the importance of the move now said to be contemplated, it is pointed out that the value of our exports of live animals to Great Britain amounts to $40,000,000, while the total of animal products exported from the United States to Great Britain is stated to be, in round numbers, $200,000,000. It is pointed out here that this proposed embargo may really be a sequel, in greater or less degree, to the proceedings instituted at New Orleans against shipments of horses and mules from that port for use in the South African campaign.

While this is, of course, merely conjectural, it is very strongly hinted that the New Orleans incident probably is the direct inspiration for the step. It is pointed out that if the English really decided to take the action reported in the advices just received, the British might turn to Australia for their meats. It is claimed, however, that the meats can not be gotten there in as good quality nor as cheaply as in the United States.

Packers' Side.

Chicago, April 12.—Packers of this city were not disposed to discuss the reported action of the English government in placing a ban on American beef. None of them seemed greatly surprised at the action, and all said that they had determined on no course of action. "We will wait until we know more about it," said General Manager Meeker of Armour & Company. "There is no earthly excuse for such action that I can think of. It can not be on account of the quality of the beef, for it has always been first class in every respect."

Westerners Dissatisfied.

Trenton, N. J., April 12.—There is trouble brewing between the manufacturing potters of the country and their employes, particularly with respect to the western potteries. The men who are employed in the western potteries are dissatisfied because, as they claim, the scale of wages agreed upon by the manufacturers and the men have not been put in full operation. The men in the west are endeavoring to have their national organization call out the men if the manufacturers don't agree to their demands. The men who comprise the Trenton end of the organization are opposed to the movement because they have no special grievance.

Ripley Trial.

Lexington, Ky., April 12.—The testimony in the case of Captain Garnett Ripley brought out nothing sensational that had not already been anticipated. Judge W. H. Yost testified corroborating the evidence given by former Governor W. O. Bradley. It is said that at the close of the evidence for the prosecution the defendant will go on the stand himself and still further corroborate Bradley and Yost, and make other equally sensational statements. W. H. Culton and Banker John A. Black of Barbourville were among the witnesses, and gave over again the testimony they had given in former trials.

Johnson to Rest Up.

Louisville, April 12.—A letter was received from Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland in which Mr. Johnson said that he was coming to Louisville to remain a week or 10 days. He and his wife and family will attend the wedding of Miss Mary Tyler Hill and Frederick Churchill Winchester, which will take place April 30. Mr. Johnson says that he has been deep in politics and hopes to secure some rest during his stay in Louisville.

Jersey Central Conference.

New York, April 12.—The conference is still on between the employes and officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Jersey City, on the wage dispute that exists between them. Both sides seem to be acting in a spirit of fairness, there is an absence of bitterness from their discussions, and the prospects for a complete adjustment of their differences are very bright.

Dead In His Room.

Memphis, April 12.—A. C. Keebler, a real estate man from Chicago, was found dead in his room in a hotel. A bottle of morphine was found in the room and it is believed Keebler committed suicide. No cause is known for the deed.

FAVORED BY INGALLS.

Income and Franchise Tax Would Protect Small Property Holders.

Kansas City, April 12. — President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four, speaking at a dinner of the Knife and Fork club, advocated the income tax and the franchise tax. "We are just learning," said Mr. Ingalls, "that a franchise tax is the easiest collected of any, and probably one of the fairest ways of raising revenue. Of course, those who manage corporations will object, as every body does, to paying taxes, but nevertheless it is right and proper. This country is so rich that, with a fair system of taxation and economy in expenditure, the tax rate will be so low that it will not be oppressive, and thus you will encourage and protect small property holders."

South African Situation.

London, April 12.—No further news has been received regarding the reported resumption of peace negotiations in South Africa, but the fact that the censor allowed the report to pass and the fact that the government has not issued a denial, are held to prove that negotiations of some sort are in progress. The latest casualty list reveals the fact that Lord Methuen was discharged from the hospital last week, this being the first notification that he had been ill. The British have evacuated Hospital, which, The Daily Mail observes, "seems to show that Lord Kitchener's force is still none too strong."

Found Not Guilty.

Cincinnati, April 12. — Dr. Fred S. Horman, his wife and her son, Clyde Sheehan, by a former marriage, who were arrested Jan. 31 charged with using the mails to extort money from Howard Douglass, his wife and Dr. Crank, their family physician, were found not guilty in the United States court here. The Hormans were charged with writing anonymous letters to Mr. and Mrs. Douglass and to Dr. Crank, demanding money for the suppression of alleged information which the writer said would ruin them if made public. The amount of money demanded was $7,000.

Lincoln's Remains.

Springfield, Ills., April 12.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln, which have been resting in a temporary vault during the reconstruction of the Lincoln monument, will be removed to the new monument within a few days. The removal will be private. It is probable that the casket containing the body of the martyred president will be opened. The exact day for the transfer of the remains will not be made public.

Sister-In-Law Clause Dropped.

Omaha, April 12.—By a vote of 16 to 4 the Omaha presbytery of the United Presbyterian church agreed to recommend that the sister-in-law clause be dropped from the church rules. The clause referred to provides that the sister of a man's deceased wife is to be regarded in the same light as his own sister, and his relation to her is a bar to marriage under the church laws.

New Electric Line.

Cleveland, April 12. — The Cleveland, Pennsylvania and Ashtabula Electric Railway company has secured rights of way from Painesville, O., to Geneva, thence south and southeast to Jefferson, to the Pennsylvania state line and into Meadville, Pa. The company will make a specialty of the transportation of country freight and farm and dairy products.

Warning to Officers.

London, April 12.—The British war office has issued the following special order regarding surrenders in the field: "Any officer or soldier who, when in the presence of the enemy, displays a white flag or other token of surrender, will be tried by general courtmartial."

Work of Robbers.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 12.—The wreck on the Wabash railway near Wilcox, Mo., was due to an attempt to rob the express car. After the train had been derailed the robbers lost heart. The fish plates of two rails had been removed. The crime was doubtless the act of novices.

Turf Winners.

At Cincinnati—Tuscarosa, Iris, Myrtle Bell, Chalk, Ben Hallam, Jessie Jarboe.

At San Francisco—Isaline, Rory Ough, Slad, Vulcain, Rio Shannon, Dollie Weilhoff.

At Memphis—Tom Middleton, Kaloma, Caviar, Valdez, Inspector Stevens, Wax Taper.

At Washington—False Alarm, Sister Juliet, Genever, Honolulu, The Rogue, Cherry Wild.

TO THE POINT.

News of the Four Quarters Presented In Popular Form.

King Otto of Bavaria very ill.

New administration at Columbus declares war on slot machines.

Fire destroyed the Barnesville (O.) hosiery factory. Loss $60,000.

Turkey raised a loan of £200,000 to pay the claims of Cramps and Krupps.

William Rusk, 60, business man of Uhrichsville, O., suicided because of ill health.

Wabash passenger train wrecked by an open switch at Wilcox, Mo. No one seriously injured.

Vandals damaged the Thomas A. Hendricks monument at Indianapolis and carried off bronze ornaments.

Young man threw himself in front of a locomotive at North Amherst, O. Fatally mangled. Supposed to be William Ryan, Erie, Pa.

King Oscar of Norway and Sweden accepted the post of arbitrator on the Samoan claims of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

IN THE DISMAL TOMBS

Reposes Lawyer Patrick Pending the Court's Decision.

RULING TO BE KNOWN BY MONDAY.

Attorney's Alleged Accomplices in the Forgery Matter Waive Examination and Are Held In Heavy Bonds—Justice Jerome on the Law in the Celebrated Case.

New York, April 12. — Justice Jerome, at the close of the hearing in the case of Attorney Albert T. Patrick, charged with the murder of millionaire William M. Rice, announced that he reserved his decision, but hoped to make it known by next Monday. It rests with Jerome whether or not Patrick will be held for the grand jury. Meanwhile Patrick will stay in the Tombs.

In summing up, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Moore, presented several reasons why he thought Patrick should be freed. The last one was this: "Admitting, if you will, that Patrick is guilty of forgery, corroboration of that has no bearing on the charge of murder. We contend that there is no evidence that Rice was murdered."

"That may be," Justice Jerome said, "but under the common law, on the statement of Jones alone, I should have to hold the defendant to the grand jury. Whether the statutes change this, in regard to holding a defendant for the grand jury, is the question. That is a mere question of law and can easily be settled."

Mr. Moore, acting for David L. Short and Morris Meyers, waived examination of the charges of forgery against them, as he also did concerning the charge of forgery against Patrick. The latter was remanded to the Tombs without bail on the murder charge, but no bail was fixed for him in the forgery matter, while Short and Meyers were held in bonds of $10,000 each.

Pesthouse Burned.

Bradford, Pa., April 12.—This town is greatly excited over the burning by a mob of a public building. Three weeks ago a smallpox case developed here, the patient being a railroad man named William Meyers. The victim was isolated in his rooms in the Armstrong block, the board of health lacking a pesthouse, and soon recovered. Later five new cases developed, and the board of health decided to secure a temporary pesthouse, a large frame schoolhouse being selected. A mob gathered and set fire to the structure, making demonstrations against the authorities while the building crackled and burned.

French Tribute to Washington.

Washington, April 12.—There was a touching scene at Mount Vernon when M. Cambon, French ambassador, accompanied by the officers and cadets of the French training ship Duquay Trouin and other distinguished guests placed a wreath of flowers on the tomb of Washington. The occasion was commented on as being particularly indicative of the continued fraternal feeling between the two great republics of Europe and America. After the brief ceremony at the tomb the guests spent some time in looking at the main objects of interest in the mansion.

Swindlers Detected.

Liverpool, April 12. — A gambling scandal occurred on the White Star line steamer Teutonic, which arrived here from New York. Two of the cabin passengers were caught cheating at poker. They secured considerably over £200, but were obliged to make restitution. The same men were discovered swindling in the pools on the ship's daily run and were forced to give back a check for £50 which they had gained in this manner. Upon the Teutonic's arrival at Liverpool the swindlers were allowed to proceed with a warning.

Young Brice Held.

New York, April 12.—Justice Scott in the supreme court handed down a decision adjudging Councilman Stewart M. Brice, son of the late Senator Brice, guilty of contempt of court, and sentencing him to 10 days in county jail and to pay a fine of $473. Nearly two years ago Brice refused to obey an order of the supreme court directing the members of the common council to pass upon a certain amount of bonds in connection with the Hall of Records, and contempt proceedings have since been pending.

Minister and Wife Mobbed.

Independence, Mo., April 12.—A number of negroes belonging to the faction in the Baptist church that is opposed to its pastor, Elder T. J. Pitts, seized the minister and his wife after prayer meeting, threw ropes around their necks, dragged them into a hollow beside the road and beat them with barrel staves. Minister Pitts swore out warrants for six of the assailants.

Two Ohio Men Chosen.

Washington, April 12. — The president made the following appointments: Robert P. Skinner of Ohio, to be consul general at Marseilles, France; Oliver J. D. Hughes of Connecticut, to be consul general at Coburg, Germany; Francis B. Gessner of Ohio, to be consul at Zittau, Germany. Also a number army appointments.

Rice In Arkansas.

Little Rock, April 12.—The Arkansas Rice company of Lonoke was incorporated, with $30,000 capital stock, to grow rice in Lonoke county. This is the first attempt to grow rice in Arkansas.

BRIDGE WAS BURNING.

Little Lad Risks His Life to Save a Passenger Train.

Frankfort, Ind., April 12.—A Mosen local train, containing many passengers, was prevented from crashing through a burning bridge 50 high near this city by Milo Hughes, an 8-year-old boy. At the risk of his life he remained on the track until he attracted the attention of the engineer, who brought the train to a stop a dozen feet away from the bridge.

Jones on Reorganization.

Fort Smith, Ark., April 12.—Chairman James K. Jones of the national Democratic committee, speaking upon Democratic policies in general, said he thought absurd the talk of some formerly recognized leaders of the party about the necessity for reorganization. What the policies of the party at the next national convention may be, he said, no one can say, and it would be manifestly impossible for any man, or set of men, to formulate a new policy for the party in the interim.

Martial Law Abolished.

Boise City, April 12.—Governor Hunt issued a proclamation abolishing martial law in Shoshone county. He recites the circumstances under which martial law was proclaimed there and sets forth that he recently made a personal investigation and found the county prosperous and peaceful. Martial law was proclaimed May 4, 1899, following the riots of April 29.

Railway Collision.

Pueblo, Colo., April 12.—Train No. 2, northbound, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, the Atlantic limited, collided at Eden, seven miles north of here, with a southbound train. Both trains were running slowly. Three trainmen were severely injured. The passengers were badly shaken up, but so far as known none were injured.

Killed In a "Blind Tiger."

Danville, Ky., April 12.—John Crum, a member of the Danville police force, was shot and killed in a house occupied by negroes and alleged to be a "blind tiger." He had gone to the house to serve a warrant when he was killed.

Sprung a Leak.

San Francisco, April 12.—The transport Arab, which sailed March 21 for Manilla with 70 horses, returned to port. Last week, when the Arab was about 1,200 miles off Port Taylor, she was discovered to be leaking, and Captain Willis put back for repairs.

Found a Pearl.

Lansing, Ia., April 12. — A button pearl, perfect in shape and color, weighing 61 grains and measuring three-quarters of an inch across the top, was found by Mrs. John Lowe of this city. It is probably worth $1,500.

Ohioan Dies on a Train.

Reno, Nev., April 12.—D. W. Goss of Ravenna, O., died of heart failure in a Pullman on train No. 6, near Truckee. The body was taken off here.

Date of Court's Departure.

Shanghai, April 12.—The Chinese assert that the court has decided to leave Sian Fu for Peking via the province of Ho-Nan May 7.

HONOR FOR INDIAN FIGHTER

West Virginia to Erect Monument to Levi Morgan.

The courthouse square in New Martinsville, W. Va., has been selected as the site for the monument to be erected in honor of Levi Morgan, the trapper, by the commission created by the legislature of West Virginia for that purpose, says a Cumberland (Md.) dispatch to the New York Tribune. The state appropriated $3,500 for the monument, and it is the intention to put a bronze representation of Morgan in trapper costume on a massive granite base.

Levi Morgan was one of the early settlers of West Virginia and the first of Wetzel county, building and occupying with his wife and children a fort on the north side of Fishing creek before the arrival of any other settler. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Morgan, the first white man to make a home in West Virginia, settling at Bunker Hill, on Mills creek, Berkeley county. Levi was a brother of Zackwell Morgan, for whom Morgantown, W. Va., was named after his personal bravery had saved the town from destruction by the Indians.

Levi Morgan divided his time in his later years between raising corn, scouting with the English and killing Indians. He was a firm believer that the only good Indians are dead Indians and lived up to his belief, claiming a record of over 100 Indians killed in his lifetime. One of his exploits, related in a letter found a few years ago, occurred five miles from New Martinsville, at Morgantown. He was working in the field, having left his wife and children at home. Two Indians drove the family out of the house, firing several shots after them. They ran to a log stockade Morgan had built and locked themselves in. The Indians had come to Morgan's home chiefly to steal ammunition and had fired their last shots at the retreating family, but which warned Morgan of their danger. When he appeared, the Indians attacked him with their knives. Morgan had left his gun at the far end of the clearing and was unarmed. He succeeded in doubling up one Indian with a kick in the stomach and knocked the other senseless with a stone. With one of their own knives he killed them both. One of these Indians he skinned and, tanning the hide, made a powderhorn and bullet pouch of the skin.

His great-great-grandson, Aaron Morgan, was a member of the legislature that honored the old scout with a monument.

COURAGE OF FUNSTON.

Aguinaldo's Captor Proved It on Trip to Death Valley.

WAS KNOWN AS "THE PARSON."

Nickname Not Due to Any Religious Qualifications, but Was Given Because of His Vigorous Way of Saying Things—Learned to Swim After Expedition of 1890.

Aside from his desire to serve his country, it was undoubtedly General Fred Funston's love of adventure that led him to undertake the enterprise to the north of Luzon to capture Aguinaldo, says the Washington Post. It was this same love of adventure that led him to seek an appointment as assistant botanist to accompany the department of agriculture's expedition to Death valley in 1890. He had previously served the government for a short time as a botanical collector in the Dakotas. On the Death valley expedition a number of men now in Washington were with Funston. Dr. A. K. Fisher was in charge of the expedition. Others in the party were Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Mr. T. S. Palmer and Mr. Vernon Bailey. Professor Frederick V. Coville, now chief of the division of botany, was the botanist of the expedition, and Funston was his assistant. In their work they were thrown much together and became much attached.

"The subsequent career of Funston was a surprise to us who knew him in the Death valley expedition," said Professor Coville, "not that he was lacking in courage, for he was always willing to undertake any enterprise that gave promise of adventure, but it did not seem to us that he was built for a rough and strenuous life. He seemed never to have roughed it any, and his inexperience was often the cause of jest."

The Death valley expedition was one of the most severe ever undertaken by the government. The expedition was formed in southern California Dec. 19, 1890, and nine months were spent in the desert and surrounding mountains. Most of the men were older than Funston, at least in experience as explorers, but the young Kansan held up his end and was generally regarded as "game." He had not been long with the party before he won the nickname of "the Parson." This was not because of any religious tendencies, but because of the forceful and vigorous, oftimes picturesque, language in which he expressed himself.

If Funston really swam a river in the Philippines, he must have learned the accomplishment after the Death valley expedition, for at that time he could not swim a stroke. One time, when Coville and Funston were out alone in the mountains a heavy storm came up at night, and when they awoke next morning the trail down through the valley was hidden beneath a sea of water. Professor Coville admits that he was considerably worried at the prospect, but he kept still, trying to figure out some way to avoid swimming across. Funston, too, remained silent for a time, but finally he asked, his voice betraying uneasiness:

"Doesn't that water down there worry you, Coville?"

"It does look kind of bad," Coville responded, "but I don't see any good in worrying about it."

"Well, it worries me," Funston said. Then, as if prompted by an afterthought, he added: "It worries me like——"

The necessity of swimming was averted, and it remained for after years to bring Funston fame in that particular line.

Although Funston has been in the west the greater part of his life, he had never learned to lead a pack mule, and the day came when this got him into trouble. He went alone to a small town named Keeler, 20 miles from camp, for grain and grub, and it was near dark when he started on the return trip. Half the distance had not been covered when a thunderstorm came up, a very unusual thing in the desert, and the horse he was riding, as well as the pack mule, became frightened, and in cavorting about the mule's load and the trail were both lost.

The grain and the grub were recovered, but Funston was unable to pack them again, nor in the darkness could he find the trail. He was obliged to sit all night on the grain sack, holding to the bridles of the horse and the mule. The language he used when the relief party reached him next morning, it is said, first won him the title of "the Parson."

The explorers returned from Death valley in the fall of 1891, and Funston spent that winter in Washington, working in the herbarium at the agricultural department. In the spring of 1892 the department sent him to southern Alaska as a botanical collector, and he spent the summer there, returning in the fall to spend the winter in Washington. In the spring of 1893 he set out on his trip to the north of Alaska, and there he remained during that summer and winter and most of the following summer.

Barley Water the Rage In London.

Owing to the very plain spoken strictures passed by an eminent brain physician upon even the small amount of wine drunk by ordinary folk with their meals there has become quite a rage for barley water, says a London newspaper. It is asked for in the restaurants and it is demanded in the clubs. It is drunk as frequently as not out of the wineglass, one of the subterfuges people play upon themselves now, who believe in the theory that drinking much while eating is bad for the digestion and conducive to obesity.

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QUITE A SUCCESS

Is the Lecture Delivered by a Citizen of Rushsylvania at the LaRue School Auditerium.

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE JUNIORS

Rev. J. A. Sutton Preaches at the Funeral of the Child of Mr. and Mrs. Emerick—The Reception Given by the Twentieth Century Reading Club Is a Swell Affair.

LaRue, April 12—Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer have been called to Ada by the serious illness of Mr. Hesser's father.

The lecture delivered by Professor J. W. Dean of Rushsylvania, under the auspices of the Junior class of the High school in the school auditorium, Wednesday evening, proved to be quite a success.

Misses Jennie and Ella Chavis visited over Easter with friends at Kenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Low Long of Lima have returned to their home at that place after a week's visit with relatives here.

Mrs. Alison Amerine, who has been very sick, is slowly improving.

Mr. H. C. Kreinbihl and family spent Easter with relatives at Kenton.

Miss Olive Critchet of Marion came over to attend the Junior reception last Friday, given in honor of the senior class.

Misses Nellie and Zoa McGuire, who are staying with their aunt at Marion attending school, spent vacation with their parents west of town.

Miss Nellie Louden went to Cleveland Sunday morning to be gone about two months.

Jack Crowley is here from the West, visiting his sister, Miss Maggie Crowley.

E. Vincent of near Shelby is visiting with friends and looking after his property at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rogers have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Rogers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cramer of East High street, lately.

Mary Carnine and daughter, Myrtle, are visiting at the James Beard home east of town.

Rev. J. A. Sutton preached the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua M. Emerick's child at DeCliff, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Dora Sutton is quite sick with inflammatory rheumatism.

The reception given by the Twentieth Century Reading club in honor of their husbands, held at the lovely home of Mrs. N. Sifritt, Tuesday evening, proved to be the social event of the season. Choice refreshments were served by the ladies, and the evening will long be remembered by all present.

N. Blue, R. D. Henkle, R. M. Virden, C. M. Stahl and Dave Drake are all improving and building to their properties.

James Hogan has purchased the Manley property in the east part of town and he will move into it.

Mrs. J. A. Spaulding returned home Monday evening, after a short stay with friends at Sidney.

Final examinations are being held at the different schools this week.

M. B. Bain removed his family to Marion Tuesday.

C. E. Mouser and family returned to their home at Marion Monday, after a week's visit with relatives in and around LaRue.

Dr. N. Sifritt was at Marion Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Morral attended the Easter services held at Marion by the Knights Templars, Sunday.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Margaret A. Hinds to A. M. Springer, 29.75 acres in Marion township, $3,000.

Eunice A. Love to Harvey Leonard, lots 2048 and 2048 in Love's addition to Marion, $400.

John Webb to D. A. McBeth, and others, one lot in Montgomery township $100.

C. H. Roberts to Margaret Hinds, 15.76 acres in Scott township, $2,555.

Samuel Hill to Frank Hill, 160 acres in Scott township, $9,000.

Frank Hill to Hattie Hill, forty acres in Scott township, $2,000.

Samuel Hill to Silas J. Hill, seventy-five acres in Scott township, $3,750.

W. W. Tilton to Granville Louthen, forty acres in Green Camp township, $2,200.

Elson F. Campbell to John H. Barham, one lot in Marion, $1,800.

John F. Crissinger to Henry K. Brown, 52.22 acres in Montgomery township, $4,200.

F. W. Fish to Wm. H. Garrett, forty-two acres in Pleasant township, $1,000.

Royal S. Fish to Fenton W. Fish, one-eighth of an acre in Pleasant township, quit claim, $1.

A. J. Huff to Cornelius Hagerty, part of lot 2463 in Marion, $800.

Maud Manley to James Hogan, lot 201 in Marsh's Third addition to LaRue, $700.

H. E. Stouffer to Mary C. Powell, lot 1771 in Fred P. Hill's First addition to Marion, $75.

Timothy Fahey to A. T. Lyon, $1.65 acres in Tully township, $2,000.

J. C. Beam and Mollie C. Miller to Wm. F. Durr, part of lot 42 in Marion, $1,650.

Wm. F. Durr to L. C. Beam and Mollie C. Miller, part of lot 411 in J. W. Hain's addition to Marion, $1,000.

Jennie Jordan to Nettie Krause, part of lot 552 in Aronhalt's addition to Marion, $400.

D. R. Crissinger to John C. Walter, lots 4334 and 4335 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $300.

George S. McGuire, guardian of Elizabeth Mouser, to John C. Walter, lots 2272 and 2273 in David Mouser's addition to Marion, $425.

Milton H. Bain to Wm. P. LaRue, eighty acres in Montgomery township $2,500.

S. W. Mattox, and others, to John G. Brunner, one-fourth acre in Cochranton, $75.

Henry Hinklin to Samuel I. Clements, forty acres in Montgomery township, $1,500.

Wilson Imbody to George W. Black, 93.41 acres in Bowling Green township, $6,400.

Wilson Imbody to Robert M. Imbody, 91.61 acres in Bowling Green township, $6,847.62.

Cora F. Finch and A. S. Finch to John Ehlers, lot 1488 in True's Second addition to Marion, $1,150.

John Ehlers to Jessie Ehlers, lot 1488 in True's Second addition to Marion, $1.

Matilda E. Redmond to Charles J. Schultz, lot 14 in Morral, $200.

Benjamin Waddel to Calvin C. Stoltz, five acres in Marion, $1,800.

Milo M. Shirkey to Clark Dix, lot 1118 in Clark Dix's First addition to Marion, $1,250.

J. A. Cook to Wm. H. Staub, parts of lots 834 and 835 in Wallace & True's Second addition to Marion, $1,500.

Charles H. Barth to S. O. Bell, three acres in Bowling Green township, $250.

Wm. Coto to George Baker, lot 2905 in Garden City addition to Marion, $400.

H. S. Lister to L. E. Meister, part of lot 1112 in Wallace & True's Fifth addition to Marion, $150.

Electa Bland to John Rengert, 127 acres in Waldo township, $1.

Mary L. Cull to Elizabeth Koehler, part of lot 735 in J. W. Hain's addition to Marion, $1,200.

Mary L. Cull, and others, to C. F. Koehler and John G. Koehler, lot 73 in Marion, $2,400.

Mary Cull, and others, to Emma Gay, part of lot 737 in J. W. Hain's addition to Marion, $950.

Euretha D. Maxwell to Carrie Shaw Campbell, one lot in Marion, $140.

Samuel J. Edsell to Mary Ann Baker, lot 2906 in Garden City addition to Marion, $100.

Edward Huber, and wife, to the Metzger-Court company, lot 6 and part of lot 5 in Marion, $5,000.

Wm. G. Harvey to F. Crabaugh, seventy-eight acres in Marion township, $2,800.

Rosa C. Smith to Henry W. Helen, part of a lot in Claridon, $65.

Daniel R. Crissinger to Patrick Dwyer, lot 4344 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $200.

James Lundergan to Dennis F. Molloy, lot 806 in Fahey's addition to Marion, $1,400.

Etta V. Sprague, and others, to Sanford Miller, one lot in Marion, $400.

Lucena R. McNeill to Mathew C. Fleming, lot 8 in Prospect, $1,425.

Harman Fox, and others, to E. E. Borden, and others, seventy-eight acres in Prospect township, quit claim, $1.

Emily E. Borden and husband to Harman Fox and Philip Fox, seventy acres in Prospect township, quit claim, $1.

Eunace A. Love and husband to Alexander T. Walter, lots 2049 and 2050 in Love's Fourth addition to Marion, $400.

The heirs of John G. Neff, deceased, to Ada C. Welsh, 79½ acres in Salt Rock township, quit claim, $1.

C. S. and S. B. Lippincott to Harry Hall, part of lot 400 in Dumble's addition to Marion, $750.

G. Albert Krautter to Sarah E. Brandal, lot 2375 in Orchard Mound addition to Marion, $800.

Ferdinand Hecker to Gottlieb Krautter, lot 2339 in Jacob Hecker's first addition to Marion, $350.

Christian Haberman to Christian Frederick Haberman, lots 2093 to 2099, 2102 to 2121 in Haberman's Second addition to Marion, $1,000.

Catherine Ruthardt to Calvin C. Stoltz, 1¼ acres in Marion, $800.

Mary E. Mezger to the Implement Manufacturing company, one lot in Marion, $800.

George W. Wise to Hiram Phillips, forty acres in Green Camp township, $1,500.

Martha A. Drake, and others, to George W. Coonrod, twenty acres in Grand Prairie township, $800.

John W. Sanders to Peggy Leonard, parts of lots 2 and 3 in LaRue, $500.

On the Way

Bellefontaine, O., April 10. — At a meeting of the new city council held last night an ordinance providing for the repeal of the local option ordinance now in effect here was placed on its first reading. The ordinance will be passed Thursday night. It provides for the opening of saloons in ten days after its passage and publication. A local option ordinance has been in effect here since last September, during which time the "boot-legger" has prospered.

Seed Potatoes

Early Ohios and Rose, Rural New Yorkers and Green Mountains are in the Lewis grocery, opposite court house. tt-wk

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miller of Spencer, visited a few hours Wednesday with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Everett of south Vine street, on their way to Southern Ohio, where they will enjoy their honeymoon.

WANTED—Capable man of experience to care for stallion during a three months' season in the stud. Will pay good wages to right man. Write to or see E. B. Brewer, Marion, Ohio. 115-tf&wk

LEADER OF INSURGENTS

Glimpse of Joaquin Alejandrino, the Filipino General.

OFFICER OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY

Encounter of an American Prisoner With the Insurgent at Vigan—Generous Action of the Filipino Toward His Wounded Captive—Willingly Blind on One Occasion.

Since the capture of Aguinaldo General Alejandrino, who is described as an officer of exceptional ability and of firm faith in the insurrection, may be regarded as the leader of the Filipino insurgents. An interesting reference to Alejandrino occurs in the course of Albert Sonnichsen's book, "Ten Months a Captive Among Filipinos," recently published by Scribner's, New York. Sonnichsen, who was captured early in the campaign, was taken, along with the other American prisoners, from Malolos northward to Vigan and thence sent inland to Bangued. Sonnichsen escaped from Bangued and returned to Vigan, which is on the coast, hoping to find means to communicate with one of the American men-of-war occasionally seen at sea. His plans miscarried, owing to the desertion of his companions, formerly Spanish soldiers, and he was recaptured. The following extract from the book tells of the prisoner's encounter with Alejandrino, who was then in command at Vigan:

"Again the sentry challenged, and this time I answered, 'Castile,' advancing toward the palace gates until within a dozen yards of him, when he commanded me to halt. 'Show your pass,' he ordered as he in turn approached me. 'I have none,' was my reply. Telling me to stay where I was, he returned to his post and called a non-commissioned officer, who came out and commenced questioning me, asking what I was doing out after taps without a pass. 'I am an escaped American prisoner from Bangued,' I answered. For a moment I thought he would fall down with astonishment. Just then an officer appeared, who demanded to know what it all was about, and to him the noncommissioned officer repeated my words. 'Well, come inside out of the rain,' was his reply, for it had commenced to drizzle again. The three of us stepped inside of the spacious entrance of the palace. The officer was a young mestizo of about my own age, yet on each shoulder he wore the golden star of a colonel.

"'Your name is Alberto, is it not?' he asked as we came into the light of a hanging lantern. 'Yes,' I replied, surprised that he should know me. 'Where have you been since the 17th?' he continued. 'And how is it that those fools in Bangued did not telegraph of your escape before this afternoon?'

"I told him briefly of my adventures since leaving Bangued, of the trip to Masingal and how the three Spaniards had deserted me. 'The cowards,' he cried as I finished, 'to leave a companion like that!' But what can you expect from a Spaniard? My God, how wet you are! What is the matter with your leg? Are you wounded?' I told him of my swim across the river. 'Ah, it was you the sentry fired at some hours ago. Lucky for you he is a boy and can't shoot. Are you hungry?' 'Rather,' I replied in order to prevent further interrogation on the subject. Leaving me for a few minutes, he ran up stairs, returning with a coat and pants. 'Here,' he said, 'throw off those rags. Here is one of my own suits, a Filipino uniform.' With very little trouble I wriggled out of the cuzador's suit, which the fish traps had torn into shreds, and when again I emerged from behind the door I was attired in the uniform of an insurgent colonel minus the stars. 'Bien, bien!' exclaimed the young officer, thus reminding me of Absalila. 'Now you look presentable.' He then ordered a soldier to bandage my leg with his own handkerchief, which he tore into strips for the purpose. The pockets of my new suit he filled with cigarettes and cigars. Leading me out to the gate, he said: 'I will now send you to the hospital with this guard. I am sorry, deeply sorry, that you failed. You deserve your liberty. It is my duty, however, to guard against your escaping again, but I assure you it is against my own inclinations. Let us hope that your imprisonment may not last much longer, but I am afraid, my friend, that you have yet to undergo some hardships. Would that you could continue under my charge, but I must return you to Bangued. But take this. It will help you on the road.' As he said this he slipped a silver peso into my hand.

"'No, no,' he continued, as I hesitated just for a moment. 'I do not ask you to accept this as charity, only as a loan; some day you may repay me. I would take it from you under similar circumstances. And now good-by.' He reached out his hand, which I grasped. 'One thing before we part,' I requested, 'may I know to whom I owe this more than kind treatment?' 'My name is Joaquin Alejandrino,' he answered, and then with a warm shake of the hand we parted."

Sonnichsen was to have been taken back into the mountains, but the local presidente, who was lukewarm in his allegiance to the insurgent government, planned to secure himself in the good graces of the American forces, who were daily expected to arrive at Vigan. So he secretly communicated with the American prisoner, and proposed that if Sonnichsen would vouch for him to the commander of the American forces the presidente would hide him until the Filipinos had left the town. Accordingly Sonnichsen was taken at night to the presidente's own quarters and concealed, with careful preparations for his supposed escape to a safer place. His disappearance from the prison naturally aroused suspicion, and the presidente was subjected to a close examination. Sonnichsen tells of the following incident:

"Alejandrino had also been to ask for me, and accused Acosta of being aware of my whereabouts. 'I am morally certain he is somewhere in the building,' he had told the governor, 'but as I ... can no longer be responsible since I delivered him over to you I shall not trouble myself to search the rooms. However, Senor Acosta, you are no patriot.'

"'And bless Joaquin Alejandrino!'

After the arrival of the American troops Sonnichsen executed his part of the compact and presented President Acosta to the American officers in a manner to apparently insure that worthy's perpetual fealty to the sovereignty of the United States. Later in the book occurs the following passage, relating likewise to Alejandrino:

"I may here mention that I wrote a letter to Alejandrino in which I thanked him for the manner in which he had treated me in Vigan. I gave this to a certain party, who promised to deliver it, and a month later I met this man again, whose name I feel not to have the right to disclose, and he not only assured me that Alejandrino had received the letter, but gave me a verbal message of thanks from the young colonel. He would have written a reply, but sufficient reasons forbade it. I have good cause to believe the bearer of this message. He furthermore told me that Alejandrino had witnessed the entrance of the Oregon's marines into Vigan from the window of a private house, disguised as a civilian, and an hour later followed his men up to Bangued. It was he who had led the attack on Vigan on the 9th, while Tino and Villamor fought against Young at Tangadan. On this occasion he had barely 200 men, instead of 500, as reported, all of their ammunition consisting of five rounds, and poor at that."

A WIRELESS TORPEDO.

New Device Invented to Revolutionize Naval Warfare.

Lieutenant B. A. Fiske, U. S. N., has received a patent on a torpedo that is steered and operated by a wireless system of power controlled from a central station on shore or on board a ship, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Journal. The torpedo is controlled by the same electric energy, known as the Hertzian waves, which has been utilized by Nikola Tesla in his experiments with wireless telegraphy. By the new invention torpedoes may be fired either from shore or from ship, but in either case they are under complete control until they reach their target. On coming in contact with a ship the torpedo explodes.

The torpedo in appearance is of the usual sort and is discharged from a tube. It contains a rudder and an electric steering device which is attuned to the influence of the Hertzian waves. The transmitting station is supplied with a generating plant which radiates the Hertzian waves. The torpedo can be steered either to port or to starboard by sending forth Hertzian waves of different velocity.

The portion of the steering device which sends the torpedo to port is actuated only by waves, say of a frequency of 1,000,000 a second. The portion of the machinery which sends the torpedo to starboard is actuated only by waves of 2,000,000 vibrations a second. The phenomena may roughly be compared to the operation of a tuning fork. When a tuning fork in the key of C is sounded, all the strings on a piano in the key of C respond. The A strings are equally sensitive to the sound of a tuning fork in A.

Lieutenant Fiske, who is connected with the ordnance department of the navy, is stationed now in New York.

One of the Looters at Peking.

"I am among the looters," said Sir Claude Macdonald recently to a newspaper correspondent, "and here is my loot. This is Kang Yi's Inkpot. When I found myself in that gentleman's house and reflected on the amount of trouble he had given me, I could not resist carrying away a little memento of that ingenuous statesman, and what more suitable souvenir than this inkpot, which doubtless he had used so frequently in the course of our never ending negotiations? It is only worth a shilling or two, and it is my only piece of loot, but I value it."—New York Tribune.

Japanese Woman's Education.

Medicine will be one of the sciences taught in the Japan Woman's university, soon to be built, says the New York Tribune. One wealthy family in Tokyo, the Mitsui, has given the ground for the buildings, and three others together have contributed $125,000. It is said that engineering also will be taught.

Correct Watch Chain For Women.

A fob chain is now considered the correct thing for a woman to wear attached to her watch. It is small and dainty and, to be strictly proper, should have on the end either a bunch of seals or a single rare gold coin.

Spring, the Magician.

Now she waves her wand. The crocus
Flies—charming hocus pocus!
And the robin's tuneful fancy
Flows—delicious necromancy!
Wonder follows wonder fleetly,
Each enthralling us completely,
All in ravishing connection—
Sights and sounds of resurrection.
Look! Earth bursts her tomb asunder,
Clad in green—the crowning wonder!
No magician oriental
Should be mentioned with this gentle
Goddess. Beside she not is frightful
Marvels here are all delightful.
And she works them for us gratis.
Bow your thanks before too late 'tis,
For she soon must say "goodby" to
Us, and other lands must she so,
But (where is thy sting, December?)
She will come again. Remember!
—Sarah Enos in Good Housekeeping.

AID FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

National Sanitarium to Be Established in Colorado.

WILL BE LOCATED NEAR DENVER

Employment, Favorable Surroundings and Medical Care Will Be Provided For Victims of Tuberculosis. Institution Is Not For Profit—Location of the Sanitarium.

To save the lives of thousands of persons belonging to other states from death by tuberculosis is the object of an organization of Denver physicians and other professional men and women for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial sanitarium, which has just been incorporated at Denver. The organization aims to be national in its scope and has the indorsement and support of many of the foremost physicians of the United States. Its purpose, according to the New York Times, is to aid the great majority of tuberculosis patients in poor or moderate circumstances who come to Colorado and other mountain states in the hope that the climate and altitude will aid in effecting a cure and who almost invariably, either from lack of means or proper direction, are immediately surrounded by conditions which preclude improvement or recovery.

The story of the tortures and hard ships of the consumptive of moderate means who leaves home and friends and attempts to make his way in a strange city while battling for health would fill volumes. A large majority of those coming to Denver are forced into office work or other clerical employment and to live in cheap boarding houses, where the food, ventilation and sanitation are poor, to say the least. Under such conditions improvement is rare and recovery impossible.

The attempt will be made through auxiliary societies to reach these patients before they leave their homes in other states, so that they may be started on the search for health with a cheering an outlook as may be afforded by proper medical care, nourishing food, cheerful surroundings and an out door life in a sunny climate. Denver physicians, after much careful study, have organized in an attempt to evolve something practical. To this they have had the advice of prominent doctors in other cities, who hope that the ultimate result will be the removal of consumptives from large cities, thereby solving another hard problem. Their plan provides for the erection of a sanitarium about 20 miles from Denver, to be conducted as an industrial colony. A large amount of money will be required. This, it is expected, can be raised by the "cottage endowment plan."

To secure these endowments by individuals, fraternities, clubs, societies, churches, college alumnae, labor unions, etc., the Young Woman's Sanitarium auxiliary has been organized. A branch of this auxiliary will be established in every city and town in the United States. It will be the duty of this society to cooperate with the board of directors to secure money for the endowment of the cottages, to raise funds for a library, collect furnishings for the cottages and to interest wealthy people in the sanitarium. By utilizing the labor patients it is expected that nearly all the work of the institution will be performed, the entire sanitarium supplied with provisions and a great variety of remunerative industries carried on. The industrial nature of the institution will enable patients to avail themselves of a change of climate while the disease is in the incipiency and before they are incapacitated for light open air work.

The motto of the institution is, "Helping others to help themselves is the best charity." The institution is not for profit. No dividends can be declared, and the net earnings will be used for the improvement and betterment of the enterprise.

On the general advisory board are physicians of national reputation, belonging to large cities from Boston to San Francisco.

The institution has been in operation in an experimental way for several months, and the results so far are most encouraging. Operations on a large scale will be begun as soon as the public becomes interested and a sufficient amount of cooperation is secured. The Young Woman's auxiliary is thoroughly organized and has already taken steps to form branches in other places.

The International Trust company is the depositary for the sanitarium, and donations of funds are safeguarded by the constitution, which "gives the directors supervision of the expenditures of all moneys. The benefits of the sanitarium are briefly set forth in the prospectus as follows:

It will remove a constant source of danger from the private homes and hotels of our cities. It will provide home comforts and proper hygienic and sanitary conditions for patients. It will provide treatment by specialists abreast of the times. It will secure the obedience of patients to the laws of health. It will secure the advantages of climate long known to be of great benefit in checking tubercular processes.

It will furnish a home for patients who are financially unable to avail themselves of a favorable climate at a time when it will be of great benefit to them and at a time when they are able to perform light work and to be to a degree self supporting.

It will furnish an opportunity to patients who are financially able to pay for the privileges of the institution to take up light outdoor employment suited to their tastes and ability, if they so choose, thus uniting the entire institution upon the broad plane of usefulness.

ONLY FOURTEEN

And Holding a Job as Telegrapher to a Gurley Boy.

Gurley, April 12.—The school election Monday evening resulted in the re-election of E. Rudolph for director.

James Robbins, a veteran soldier of the civil war, is quite sick at his home in Agosta.

Mrs. C. M. Nesslloe is sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seofield moved to Van Wert, Tuesday. They had expected to move several weeks ago, but were delayed on account of the illness of Mrs. Seofield who was unable to travel.

E. Hoch was in Marion Monday evening, attending the meeting of the Marion Cemetery association.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Tousant are here visiting relatives.

Christopher Zolg was in the vicinity on business Wednesday.

C. C. Hippensell made a business trip here Saturday.

Frank Dutton moved his family to Gladstone yesterday.

Mrs. Alice Messenger and Mrs. Samuel Weitz went to Marion on a shopping expedition Tuesday.

Edmund Dutton, the fourteen-year-old son of W. F. Dutton of Agosta, has full charge of the telegraph office at Dunlap in the absence of Night Operator Cole, who will, he goes, several weeks. This is no small responsibility for one so young, and who in appearance looks even younger. The little fellow is an expert telegrapher, and when other boys of his age are tackled snugly in their beds, he may be found bending over the instruments, attending faithfully to the signalling of trains.

NOT SO BAD

As At First Reported to the Filipino Postal Service.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Root has received a report from Auditor Lawshe, who went over to the Philippines, that in sending some apprehension in official circles that all is not right in the postal service of the islands. Mr. Lawshe writes that a number of districts have not reported for months. This absence of financial accounting may mean that the balances are in a tangled state, or may have no significance whatever.

A rumor that Secretary Root had been informed that a shortage of $300,000 existed, gained some currency here, but could not be confirmed.

"I am certain that everything is all right over there," said Postmaster General Smith Thursday. "It is merely a failure to report on the part of a number of postmasters."

Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, under whose department the Philippine branch of the service is operated, corroborated Postmaster General Smith.

QUIETLY MARRIED

Are Mr. F. P. Barton and Miss Jenkins at the Jenkins Parsonage.

Mr. Frank P. Barton and Miss Addie A. Jenkins were quietly married Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Henry Jend, pastor of the German Methodist church, at his residence on south Prospect street.

The groom is a resident of Delaware county, where he is engaged in farming. Mrs. Barton was a resident of Waldo township. Both are well known in the vicinity in which they reside.

Probate Court

Joseph I. Mather and Louisa Howlison have been granted a marriage license.

The last will and testament of Edward A. Pinetrock, deceased, late of Prospect township, has been filed in probate court, and application has been made to admit it to probate and record.

The last will and testament of Philip Almendinger, deceased, late of Prospect township, has been admitted to probate and record.

Abner B. Strawser, guardian of Wm. M. Strawser, has filed in probate court, his fourth account. The hearing will be held June 4.

George E. McClure, guardian of Elizabeth Mouser, has filed in probate court a report of the private sale of two lots in Marion to J. C. Walter. The report was approved, the sale confirmed and deeds ordered.

Jane C. Hood has been appointed executor of the will of the late Walter L. Hood, deceased.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Arthur H. Shaffstall and Ada D. Crim, Wesley Myers and Rosa Marshall.

Marriage licenses have been granted Frank P. Barton and Addie A. Jenkins, Arthur L. Shaffstall and Ada D. Crim.

The last will and testament of Edward A. Pinefrock, deceased, late of Prospect, has been admitted to probate and record.

Leroy Darrell Gladden and Louisa Thombs have been licensed to marry.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Conrad Kruz, thirty-three, a city salesman, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen early yesterday. He was endeavoring to capture two thieves who were stealing harness in his barn when he stumbled over a sack of their plunder, discharging his revolver. He lay in the horse stall an hour, then crawled into the house. He died in a few hours.

The friends of Rev. and Mrs. John L. Hillman of the Franklin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church will be pleased to learn that their son, Paul, is slowly recovering from his accident of ten days ago, and is now out of danger. The lad, who is eleven years old, fell from a street car, sustaining a fractured skull.—Cleveland Leader.

FOR SALE.

House 8 rooms, well, cistern, very central, about 3 minutes' walk from court house and just off Main street, south part of town.

House 4 rooms, summer kitchen, all kinds of fruit, lot 40x160, fine lawn, stone side walk, on Forest street, very cheap, full 2 story house, $1,000.

House 5 rooms on Benton street, just off Lincoln avenue, cheap, $750.

32 Lots in beautiful Maple Grove addition on shady lane—$150 to $200 each.

We loan money, money, money—long or short time, rates low.

CHASE
Real Estate Company
Phone 1364. Over Phoenix Drug Store.

Swick's Real Estate

WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?

If you want to sell your farm or perhaps trade for other land, or exchange for city property, or whatever transaction you seek, come talk it over with me. I can find a buyer quickly and it won't cost you much either.

Have several good farms for sale on Long payments.

S. N. SWICK,
OVER MAIN STREET BUILDING.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, April 11—Wheat—Cash 71½; May 71½; July 74½. Corn—No. 2 mixed 41. Oats—No. 2 mixed 29½; No. 2 white 31. Clover seed—Old prime 6.60 bid; October 5.30 asked. Timothy 2.05.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.—Pork—Quiet; mess 15.50 @ 16.00.

Lard—Quiet; steam rendered 8.85.

Butter—Receipts 1,360; firm; good demand for finest; state dairy 15 @ 21; do creamery 16 @ 22; Western do 16 @ 22.

Eggs—Receipts 12,235; lower; state 13½ @ 14; Western first 13½ @ 13¾.

Tallow—Firm; city 5 bid, 5¼ asked; country 5 @ 5¼.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., April 11—Cattle—Receipts 11,500; market steady to weaker. Fancy native beeves 5.75 @ 5.95, good to choice 5.35 @ 5.65; poor to fair 4.75 @ 5.30; selected feeders 4.25 @ 4.80; mixed stockers 2.90 @ 4.15; fat cows 3.25 @ 4.50; heifers 2.50 @ 4.60; canning cows 1.75 @ 2.75; bulls 2.50 @ 4.25; calves 3.50 @ 6.75; Texas steers 3.90 @ 5.10.

Hogs—Receipts 23,000; market strong to 5c higher. Top 6.12½; bulk 5.95 @ 6.05; light 5.70 @ 6.07½; rough packing 5.75 @ 5.90; mixed and butchers 6.05 @ 6.07½; heavy packing and shipping 5.95 @ 6.12½; pigs 4.50 @ 5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 14,000; market slow, but steady. Natives 3.15 @ 5.10; Western 3.75 @ 5.10; native lambs 4.25 @ 5.40; Western lambs 4.75 @ 5.35.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts 1 car on sale. Market steady, no very good cattle here, some stocking steers held 4.10. Veals lower 5.00 @ 6.50.

Hogs—Receipts 32 cars; market slow. Heavy 6.15 @ 6.20; mixed 6.15; Yorkers 6.10 @ 6.15; pigs 6.80 @ 6.90; roughs 5.25 @ 5.50; stags 4.40 @ 4.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 30 cars; market opened steady, but closed easier. Top wool lambs 6.00, @ 6.10; culls to good 5.25 @ 5.90; clipped lambs 5.25 @ 5.50; wool sheep culls to good wethers 3.25 @ 4.90; clipped 2.90 @ 4.70.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 11.—Wheat 1c higher. May sold at 70¾ to 71⅞, closing at 71½.

Corn—Unchanged. May sold at 43¼ to 43⅝ and closed at 43⅜.

Oats ⅛c higher. May sold at 24⅜ to 25⅛.

Provisions higher—12½ for pork, 7½c for lard and 5c for ribs. May products ranged: Pork 14.37½ to 14.50; lard 8.20 to 8.25; ribs 8.17½ to 8.20.

X RAY PICTURE

Of the Wound in L. W. Booth's Elbow is Taken Wednesday.

A fine X ray demonstration was given by Dr. Horatio Chisholm at his office Wednesday afternoon, at which time an examination of L. W. Booth's wounded left arm was made, and the possibilities of the X ray in such cases were fully shown. It was the first time Mr. Booth has been out of his room since he was shot, and he was taken to Dr. Chisholm's office in a cab under the care of Dr. H. L. Uhler, who assisted with the examination.

The light was directed through the injured arm without the removal of the splints or bandages and the position of the bullet imbedded just at the point of the elbow was immediately discovered. Several pieces of bone were taken out of the elbow after the shooting, and such imperfections were readily discernible.

Two photos of the arm were taken to be used later in guiding the surgeons in removing the ball.

Cleveland—Fred M. Nicholas, society man, whose wife was given a divorce from him two years ago is going to re-marry the woman who got him away.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

SATURDAY - - - - - - - - APRIL 13

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

Aguinaldo is probably glad that General Otis didn't catch him.

King Edward will get more money for ruling than his mother received, but it is too much to hope that he will do a better job.

The Arkansas legislature has proclaimed General Funston a fraud. There is no limit to the powers of the Arkansas legislature.

European beggars are making life miserable for Mr. Andrew Carnegie For relief Andy might go about disguised as Uncle Russell Sage.

The mayor-elect of Columbus starts out by making a show of himself. Under the advice of John Jacob Lentz he will be able to do this frequently no doubt.

The Star almost forgot to mention, in reference to the Marion-Morrow divorce decree, that each county is given the custody of its own legislative booms.

An Ohio society has been formed in Honolulu. The next thing that will naturally follow will be the election of an Ohio man for governor of the islands.

The rumor is abroad that Mr. John R. McLean "has been dethroned as boss of the Ohio Democracy." This is not necessarily one of those important-if-true stories.

The United States treasury now contains $500,000,000 in gold, more than any nation on earth has ever possessed at one time. This is a situation to "view with alarm."

The Fostoria Times says the business of the Tiffin and Fostoria electric line last year "is something phenomenal." Reports like this will have a tendency to encourage those who are pushing along electric railway enterprises.

Congressman Norton says Hon. Tom L. Johnson can be elected United States senator, and Editor Grimes of Fostoria has no doubt that he can have the governorship if he wants it. Things are looking quite rosy for Tom up in Seneca county.

The Delaware Gazette cuddles down to the new legislative arrangement after this fashion: "While we would naturally prefer to go it alone in the matter, we will no doubt get along nicely with the voters of Morrow county as partners."

The arrest of a Denver woman for knowingly voting in the wrong precinct will have a tendency to weaken the argument that equal suffrage will purify politics. We shall no doubt continue to progress slowly toward the political millennium.

General Cassius M. Clay is making a sorrowful finish of what has been a most remarkable career. A battle with officers of the law seems a rather strenuous proceeding at the age of ninety-one. There is evidently no fixed limit for the Kentucky blood to cool.

The Pittsburg Dispatch reminds the two Johnsons, Tom and Al, that there is one place where they can reduce street car fare—Johnstown, Pa. The Johnsons own the street railway lines there. But it is not likely that Tom's 3-cent platform is broad enough to take in Johnstown.

In the next Republican state convention Marion will be entitled to eight delegates, which is much the best showing Marion county Republicans have ever made. A few years ago Marion had four or five votes in state convention, and was not of sufficient importance to attract any notice.

The Bucyrus News has this to say of two judgeship possibilities: Judge Price of Lima is slated for the Republican nomination for supreme judge, next year. He will likely be opposed by Gen. E. B. Finley, of this city, on the Democratic ticket. Both have been circuit judges in this district and both are well equipped for the position."

Marion has a chance to advance to a city of the second class and third grade. In the first half of the distinction there would be no change, but she does not like the third grade idea.—Fostoria Times.

Marion is not worrying over mere technical classification. In reality she is a first-class city, up grade.

There are grounds for the belief that John R. McLean intends to let Tom L. Johnson distribute the crisp two dollar bills in Ohio this year.

Somebody has referred to Dr Norton as "the veteran Democratic congressman from Ohio." We rise to a point of order. The word "veteran" should not be used in the case of the handsome doctor. He will never become a veteran while in the harness. He may grow old in experience, but office is a perpetual fountain of youth and beauty to the doctor, and his friends will never feel quite comfortable to have him referred to as a "veteran."

The Texas house of representatives has voted down the resolution complimenting General Funston on his capture of Aguinaldo. It is not probable, however, that General Funston was expecting approval from Texas It is quite likely that the whole Philippine war has been prosecuted without the consent of the Texas legislators It is a careless habit of the federal government to go along and do things without drawing on the statesmanship of state legislatures

To an anxious inquirer who wants to know of the New York Sun whether it considers "Funston's success in bagging Aguinaldo, by use of forgery and disguise, one of which Americans can feel proud," the Sun makes apt reply in the affirmative. Reference is made to the well known rules of war, in which strategy and deception are justified. The Sun's reply concludes with the following bit of vigorous English, in which Funston is glorified: "War is hell, and unfortunately hell is still on earth; and while it remains we are lucky to possess a few such gentlemanlike, honorable, enterprising and successful devils as Brigadier General Frederick Funston, formerly of Kansas, now of the Hall of Fame."

Senator Hanna says the primary plan of nominating candidates for office should be abolished. The senator is undoubtedly right, though it is doubtful if popular opinion will accord with him. The convention system admits of applying tensions to conditions that exist, and generally gives more satisfactory results, in spite of the charge that conventions can be packed and manipulated. Conventions are less expensive, too, and they frequently more accurately follow real public opinion than the primary elections do. Here in Marion county, where the primary system has been in operation in the Democratic party for years, there is a marked and intelligent sentiment in favor of the return to the convention.

There has been a wonderful amount of pricking up of Democratic ears since the spring election. The election of a Democratic mayor here and another there has had the effect to revive the spirits of downcast and disorganized Democracy. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Democracy finds it much more cheerful to linger over the scattered spring victories than to dwell on last fall's overwhelming defeat. Among the Democratic mayors there is much searching for a Moses. Tom Johnson seems to be attracting the most attention. All sorts of glory awaits Tom. Elected as mayor of Cleveland, he is to step from that office to the governorship, from the governorship to the United States senate, and from the senate to the presidency. He is to accomplish much on a three-cent platform a three cent fare on all street railways except those owned by Tom and brother Al. The future is beginning to look big with possibilities for Democratic mayors It is easy to select enough timber from successful Democratic mayoralty candidates to run the country four years hence. Let Johnson of Cleveland have the presidency and give the vice presidency to Tom Taggart, mayor of Indianapolis. What a whirlwind of enthusiasm could be worked up for the two Toms Somebody has already suggested it as the Tom Tom ticket Once the two Toms are elected, it would be easy to form a cabinet of mayors For secretary of state, Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago; for secretary of the navy, Mayor Van Wyck of New York; for secretary of war, Mayor J. R. Weaver of Des Moines; for secretary of the treasury, Mayor Wells of St. Louis; for postmaster general, Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo; for secretary of agriculture, Mayor Hinkle of Columbus; for attorney general, some lawyer to be elected mayor of some town between now and March 1, 1901; for postmaster of Marion, Mayor Johnny Mader. Just now the hope of Democracy rests with the newly-elected Democratic mayors. All that is necessary is to relegate the has-beens and pin faith to the spring successes.

The wife of a Fostoria man baked a pie made of coffee grounds and her husband ate it. In order to be polite he pretended he thought it was made of cherries. Then the wife had him published in the local papers as an absent-minded man who forgets he has a stomach. Moral: Never try to be a hero in your own family.

MARION DIVORCED FROM MORROW COUNTY.

On Saturday the announcement of the legislative appointments for the next decade was made, and the uncertainty about the continuation of the Marion-Morrow joint representative district is removed. Morrow, which has been attached to Marion county for the past ten years, is taken from Marion and attached to Delaware county. Marion thus becomes a district again and need consult no outside interests nor consider outside conditions in choosing her representatie in the lower house of the general assembly.

The wording of the constitution was such that there was doubt as to whether there would be any change made The framers of the constitution certainly did not anticipate any such conditions of population as are presented in Marion, Morrow and Delaware, and the decision has apparently been made on the evident intent rather than the wording of the constitution.

The effect of the change politically will be to remove a doubtful district from the list, make the Morrow-Delaware district surely Republican, and place Marion in the Democratic column. In the ten years of affiliation with Morrow we had three Democratic and two Republican representatives. E. Conley was the first representative, having defeated G. E. Salmon. Following him Rogers of Morrow defeated Judge Young of this county. Dr. Hensley was next elected over Asa Gardner of Morrow, then Judge Powell of Morrow defeated J. M Eckels of that county. The decade was completed by Mr. Raub, who defeated Dr. Hensley, in that time Morrow gave us two representatives and Marion furnished three.

In a district by ourselves future nominations may be made with an eye to Marion interests. Morrow was distinctly an agricultural county, while Marion has vast manufacturing interests as well as agriculture to care for. Our needs and interests can be better cared for alone. Marion issues and Marion men can be chosen between without apprehension about sentiments in the next county. There may be a feeling of political disappointment to Republicans, until Marion county gets to be a more promising battle ground, but the responsibility of the Democracy ought to encourage wise selections of men for so important an office.

There is strong reason to believe that General Finley stands a good show of being nominated for supreme judge on the Democratic ticket. It is Finley's turn. Judge Smalley had the last nomination for that office.

"After all," says Mr. J. H. Wade of Cleveland, in speaking of Cuba, "I feel that the United States should not give up the Island" Mr Wade simply has the nerve to say what millions of Americans think.

Those persons who complain that Funston practiced deceit in order to capture Aguinaldo probably feel that the little general should have sent the Filipino leader an advance notice of his intentions.

Hon. Frank S. Monnett, it is reported, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for attorney general Now watch the trusts take to the tall timber.

"It is said that Richard Croker is living in England like a gentleman." This will surprise many people, who never regarded Dick as an imitator.

Mayor Hinkle of Columbus says he is a child of destiny. The name of destiny in this case is John Jacob Lentz

There seems to be an inclination to learn how much money China has, and then make out a cost tag accordingly.

The weather will soon be just about right for building electric railroads.

Aguinaldo makes a pretty enthusiastic convert.

Conditions of Wheat and Rye.

Washington, April 11. — The April report of the statistician of the department of agriculture will show the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 91.7, against 82.1 on April 1, 1900, 77.9 at the corresponding date in 1899, and 82.9, the mean of the April averages of the last 10 years. The averages in the principal states are as follows: Pennsylvania, 89; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 72; Indiana, 89; Illinois, 92; Texas, 63; Tennessee, 81; Missouri, 98; Kansas, 105; Nebraska, 100; California, 100; Oklahoma, 97. The presence of the Hessian fly is reported from an almost unprecedentedly large number of states. The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 93, against 84.8 on April 1, 1900.

A Bit of Political Gossip.

[Ohio State Journal.]

The Logan county Republican newspapers are objecting to the mention of the name of Senator W. G. Harding for the nomination of lieutenant governor, on the ground that he is needed to represent the district in the senate for at least one more term. This is very kind on the part of the Republicans of Logan county, where the senator had some reason to fear there would be some opposition to his renomination.

FICTITIOUS SCENE

That's the Claim Made by Congressman Landis of Indiana Concerning Tablets

ON THE NEW STATUE OF LOGAN

The Hoosier Says That the Scene Depicting Logan Being Sworn In as Senator Has Too Many Figures in It Which Were Not Present at the Time.

Washington, April 11. — Congressman Landis of Indiana, severely criticises the pedestal of the new Logan statue. Referring to the tablet on the east side of the pedestal which represents Logan being sworn in as United States senator, the oath being administered by Vice President Arthur Mr. Landis says: "The scene it portrays is entirely fictitious. Mr. Arthur was elected vice president in 1880, taking his seat March 4, 1881 General Logan was then a senator, having taken his seat in 1879, when, of course, he was sworn in. Mr. Wheeler of New York being vice president then Unless Logan, for some mysterious reason, took the oath a second time, Arthur could not have administered it to him.

"Besides Arthur and Logan, the tablet bears the figures of Mr Cullom, Wm. M Evarts and Roscoe Conkling of New York, Oliver P. Morton and Daniel Voorhees of Indiana; John F. Miller of California and Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. They are represented as senators looking on at Arthur swearing in Logan, of course, in 1881, as he presided over the senate only at its special session in the spring of that year. Cullom was not then a senator, but governor of Illinois. Evarts was not a senator till several years later. Morton had been dead more than three years; Thurman retired with the end of the legislative day of March 3. The only person represented as being present at this fictitious scene who have had a right to be there as senators, if it had really occurred, were Conkling, Voorhees who succeeded Morton, and Miller."

FOUR LEGGED CHICKEN.

One Is Hatched Out at Green Camp. Village Notes and News.

Green Camp, April 11 - The Easter services at the M. E. church were well attended Rev. Mr. Scoonover gave a brief review of events following the resurrection. A solo by Mary Stockwell was well rendered. Songs and recitations by the little ones made up the rest of the program.

The Ladies' Aid society met at the home of Mrs Scoonover last Thursday afternoon. After the regular business had been transacted, a tempting lunch eon was served, after which the society adjourned, to hold its next regular meeting at the home of Mrs. M J Ferrin

Mrs. Mary Slack, nee Lanius is visiting with her parents,

Miss Florence Ferrin spent Easter with her grandparents, Mr and Mrs A. Ferrin.

Mrs. Ruth Blanker's new dwelling is nearing completion.

The Ladies' Aid society will serve chicken pie and oysters Saturday evening, April 20

The High school commencement is set for April 19.

Easter Sunday morning a large congregation greeted the pastor at the P. E. church.

Mr and Mrs Frank Riley have gone to Buffalo and Niagara Falls for a few days.

B. F. Moore shipped a fine buff, orpington bird to Indiana last week.

P. J. Uncapher, wife and daughter Edna, visited friends Tuesday.

Miss Cory Gibson, living north of Marion, has been spending a week with her friend, Alcy Leverton.

J. T. Carmine has been on the sick list for a few days.

The Women's society of the F. B church met in monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Annie Davis Thursday afternoon.

George Thomas has been suffering from a painful affliction to one of his feet. The physician pronounces it gout.

A. S. Somerlot and his sister, Bella, attended the Reiley-Rugth wedding Sunday.

Frank Thacher has secured employment at Marion and entered upon his duties Monday morning.

Uncle George Wolford spent Saturday and Sunday in greeting old friends here.

Benton Fish is repainting and beautifying the home occupied by Alex Lowe.

Mrs. Savidge and Miss Jane Barson drove over to Byhalia Saturday.

M. D. Porter visited his parents over Sunday.

Uncle Billie Cole and Uncle Jack Riley spent Sunday with the latter's daughter.

Mrs. Ida Beecham of Muncie, Indiana, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Sara Uncapher is visiting a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Smith.

Mark and Russel Leverton visited their parents this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ferrin and daughter of West Marion visited friends Sunday.

Miss Leota Anselment of Caledonia spent Saturday with her sister at Mrs. Welch's.

Mrs. H. H. Berry has returned home after a few weeks' visit with Mrs. Winona Sifritt.

Mrs. Minnie Rayl and Mrs. Bessie Simmins spent Easter with Miss Kittie Brenizer at Delaware and are highly elated over their entertainment. The Delaware Gazette speaks in glowing terms of Miss Brenizer's entertainment recently given to a large audience at Bellepoint.

Ell Northop has a chicken hatched out which has four legs. It seems likely to reach maturity.

MRS. WALLICK

Has No Desire To Appear Against Her Son, Ervin Cupp.

Mrs. Melvina Wallick, the woman who was shot five times a few weeks ago by her son, Ervin Cupp, was in the city Thursday to see the prosecuting judge and the prosecuting attorney. Mrs. Wallick stated that she does not want to appear against the boy, and would much rather have him sent to the state hospital at Columbus again than to the Ohio penitentiary. She is afraid now to take him back to Illinois with her.

It's probable that matters will be arranged so that the mother will not have to appear against her son, and he can be sent to the Columbus hospital.

Mrs. Wallick is almost recovered from the injuries inflicted by the shooting and has been able to be around every day since it happened. She will return to her home in Illinois a soon as the matter is arranged.

VERY LARGE CLASS

The LaRue High School Will Graduate Twenty-Three Pupils This Year.

COMMENCEMENT SET FOR APRIL 19

The Baccalaureate Sermon Will Be Delivered Sunday by Rev. J. F. Newcomb—Class Address by Rev T. W. Pinkerton Wednesday Evening, April 17—The Program.

A number of Marionites have received invitations to the nineteenth annual commencement exercise of the LaRue High school, which will be held in the school auditorium, Friday evening, April 19, 1901, at 8 o'clock.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Rev. J. F. Newcomb, in the M. E. church in LaRue, at 8 o'clock next Sunday evening. Rev. T. W. Pinkerton of Kenton, a well known speaker, will give the class address at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, April 17, in the school auditorium.

A program composed of the usual oration and essays by the graduates will be rendered. Rev. R. W. Kohr will deliver the invocation and Rev. J. A Sutton will pronounce the benediction

The invitations are in the form of little booklets, the pages being held together by a tasselled blue ribbon.

The names of the twenty-three graduates are Belle Longshore Edith Ault, John F McElheny, Roy Scott, Earnest Jones, Harold Mouser, Charles Allen, Verta D. Elder, Alvertie Clayton, Dessa Raub, Correl M Belle, Clara R. Anderson James F Crowley, Gus Drews, George W Raub, Cara Gottschalk, Hattie M. Myers, Harley G. LaRue, Emmett Metz, James Dilsaver Milton L. Dickason, Mildred A Morris and R W Scoville.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Eve Caroline Miller was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January 28, 1818, and died April 7, 1901, aged eighty-three years, two months and thirteen days. On September 17 1837, she was married to Green Geo. Miller, who died May 22, 1855. One daughter, one son, five sisters and three brothers and her loved companion have preceded her to the land beyond. She leaves one brother and seven children to mourn her loss. She united with the M. E. church many years ago, but for more than twenty years her health has been such that she could not attend services She has been confined to her home for several years previous to her demise because of infirmities incident to old age. Though unable to attend divine services, her interest in the work of the church was kept up, and as the end drew near, she became more anxious to be off for that heavenly home. She passed away in the triumphs of a victorious faith in her Savior to join the innumerable company of the redeemed on the other shore. Her religious life was of that Christ-like character which manifested itself in a good, kind, patient spirit, blessing her home and her association with her friends. Mother Miller has lived a long and useful life. Of her it may be truly said that the world is better for her having lived. She always had a happy greeting and kind and cheerful words for everyone, a heart full of sympathy for the weary and oppressed, and the worthy poor never went empty-handed from her door. Throughout her life she practiced even more than she professed, and in her declining years, when her body was racked with pain and her mind troubled with fear that she might become a care and a burden to her children she bore all with a meekness and fortitude becoming only the noble christian lady that she was. The church has lost no better member, the community no kinder neighbor, and children never have up a truer, nobler and dearer mother than they have given up. While we know that God doeth all things well, and that our loss is heaven's gain, we weep for her, not because she is gone, but because she was one of us

The funeral was conducted by the pastor at Agosta, E. J. Webster.

Mrs. George Kenyon of Uncapher addition is critically ill of lung fever.

Open Every Night

M'CLAINS

Open Every Night

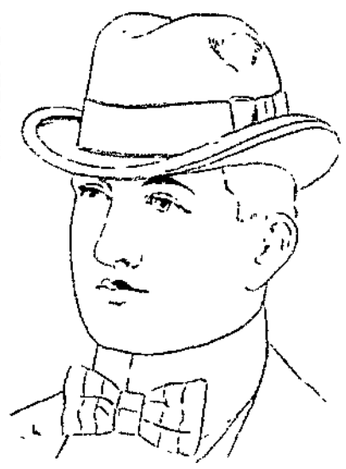
Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

Wall Paper Again.

A new lot You can't make a mistake here. Always glad to show you through the line. It's a superb one, it is only a branch of this extensive business, and prices on wall paper are always as low as we can make them and only we. All the newest here, you suit yourselves from

5 Cents up.

NUF CED. NUF CED.



OUR 3 NEW HATS.

The "King Edward," the "Rio Grande Trooper" and the Young Bros.' Special Stiff Hat. These hats have taken their place at the head of the procession of new spring styles.

STRELITZS'

BIG NEW STOCK WINDOW SHADES.

We can sell you a good quality of shades, six and seven feet long, in all colors, with good spring roller, at 10c

Best quality linen shades, all colors, very long, best spring rollers, at 25c. You will readily see a big saving in these prices over those quoted by the regular carpet and curtain stores

The Marion Bazar.

Opposite Postoffice

W. J. GRILLS.

NICE PROGRAM

Is Arranged for the Next Meeting of Pioneer Farmers' Club.

The Pioneer Farmers' club will render the following program April 26

Music by orchestra.

The Farm Garden, Amelia Raber.

Plowing—Why Do We Plow? Philip Dutt.

How Should We Plow, J. Klinefelter.

Rebate — Resolved, That Raising Sheep Is More Profitable Than Hogs Affirmative, Edward Uncapher negative, Wadie Rider.

Recess.

Music by orchestra

A Talk on Life in the West, by P. Hain

Selection, Mrs. Conley.

Recitation, Will Bauer.

C. W. Bolander, President

Geo. Myers, Secretary.

The county commissioners and Deputy Engineer Claude Walters were in Claridon township Thursday attending to some business connected with the new Patten pike, which it to be builded soon. They were finding what bridges and iron pipe will be necessary to build the pike.

WE DON'T THINK

You can reach these prices anywhere but here. Try it and see. We think then we can then have the pleasure of waiting on you.

Men's Suits, all sizes, from 31 to 44, for $2.00 Better Suits, $2.50 $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00

Young Men's Suits, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.

Child's Suits, 89c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

Men's Pants, 18c, 65c, 85c, 99c, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

Child's Knee Pants, 15c, 19c, 23c, 48c, 50c.

Top Shirts, 19c, 23c, 29c, 33c, 38c, 42c, 48c.

A. Schulman, Prop.

Successor to Oppenheimer

Corner Church and Main Sts.

MARION, OHIO.

If your life has a money value PROTECT IT with a policy in the

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The largest financial institution in the world, and the BEST, because it does the most good.

W. M. Jackson and P. B. Jones.

District Superintendents.

Office I. O. O. F. Block,

Opp Kerr House. Phone 295

The little daughter of J. Prettyman of Short street is ill of the croup.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CONTRACT IS LET

Leffler & Bland of This City Will Build the Fine New Local Union Station.

AWARDED TUESDAY AFTERNOON

All the Sub-Contractors Are Local People—That Marion Should Thus Secure a Job of This Magnitude Against the World Speaks Well for Its Hustling Qualities.

The contract for the erection of the new union depot was let late Tuesday afternoon to Leffler & Bland at a meeting of the Erie, Big Four and Hocking Valley railroad officials and contractors held in Columbus.

The contract price for the depot proper, exclusive of sheds, interlocking switches, and heating and ventilating system, has not yet been selected, but will probably be the Sturtevant.

The engineer and architect, representing the railroad companies interested, arrived in the city Thursday morning and work will be begun immediately upon the contract.

The plans for the structure have already been published, and that it will be a commodious station, equal in every way to the needs, and highly creditable to a city like Marion, is assured.

According to the terms of the contract the work must be completed by September 15, and it is the intention of the contractors to put a large force of men to work, and finish the depot as quickly as will be consistent with first-class work.

The construction of the station will be strictly a home affair, all of the sub-contractors being Marion people. J. F. Ayt has the woodwork; the Pendergast Lumber and Coal company, the lumber; Kling & Wilson, hardware, Marion Supply and Oil company, plumbing; J. J. Woodruff, painting and Arnold Sherer, cut stone work.

The fact that the contract was open to the world adds greatly to the credit of the local builders in securing it. There were thirteen bidders, and this is one case where thirteen can not be looked upon with suspicion by local people. That Marion contractors should carry off a contract of this magnitude in an open contest for work shows that Marion is capable of getting anything when it goes after it.

MARION COUNTY BOY

Carries Off Society Honors at the Delaware College.

Recently in a college oratorical contest at Delaware, Bernard J. Guthery of this county was awarded the first prize which also entitles him to the honor of representing the society in the college contest. The contest was held for the purpose of selecting a representative to the big contest. There were five contestants in the society event.

It is considered quite a big honor among the college classmen to represent the society at the big events and Mr. Guthery's friends here will be glad to know of his success.

RUSH OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Bryant Is Experiencing One at the Recorder's Office.

During the week which just closed business in the office of County Recorder A. W. Bryant was the best it has been since Mr. Bryant has been recorder and possibly since there has been a recorder's office in the county. Almost 200 instruments altogether were recorded. Many of them were deeds whereby valuable farms or city property changed hands. The change of real estate is always brisk at this time of year, but never before has it been so to such an extent as at present.

MR. WADDEL

Is Congratulated on His Gift to County by Mr. Imbody.

Mr. B. Waddel has received the following letter which is self explanatory:

Marion, O., April 9, 1901.

Mr Benjamin Waddel.

My Dear Sir:—I hope it will not be unacceptable to you to receive the congratulations of an individual on your grand and noble gift to the destitute and orphans. Great as this is we can never cease thanking you. I beg you to believe me among the sincerest of those who subscribe themselves

Yours most sincerely,

Wilson Imbody.

Former Marionite Dead.

George Megahey died in a hospital at Columbus Tuesday afternoon as the result of a protracted illness. The deceased was forty-eight years of age, was unmarried and a brother of John Megahey, the Big Four car inspector, and resided in this city at onetime.

Elmer Megahey, a nephew of the deceased, was at Columbus to attend the funeral.

Nice Easter Egg.

Bucyrus, O., April 11.—At the conclusion of a special Easter service of the Presbyterian church of Crestline, the pastor produced an Easter egg with the explanation that it had been presented to the church. He broke the egg and its contents was found to be $1,000, which has been presented to the church by the late Mrs. J. S. Russell.

MANY CHANGES

Will Probably Be Made by the German Methodist Church.

The German Methodist congregation is considering the matter of making some extensive repairs to its temple of worship. Tuesday evening the ladies of the congregation met at the church, and decided that they will do all in their power to assist in making the repairs and raising the money to defray the expenses incurred thereby. The trustees of the church will meet some evening next week and decide on the repairs and positively as to whether or not they will be made.

The changes anticipated are numerous and will add much to the interior beauty and utility of the church. A new stairway from the first floor to the auditorium is wanted. The present stairway is winding and none too wide, making it very unhandy at the time of holding church funerals, especially, as well as at many other times. A new roof is also needed, and the interior of the auditorium will probably be frescoed. A furnace is also wanted. There are several other changes which the congregation would like to have made, and it is almost a certainty that the trustees will decide to make them at the meeting next week.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Loses Its Case in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following special from Washington, dated Monday, to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, will make interesting reading here, where the details of the Warren case are known:

In deciding the case of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. William M. Warren, the United States supreme court today affirmed the validity of section 3625 of the revised statutes of the state of Ohio, providing that no answer to an interrogatory made by an applicant for a life insurance policy shall bar the right to recover unless it is proved that such answer was fraudulently made.

The decision was in favor of Warren and in handing it down Chief Justice Fuller remarked that "It was for the legislature of Ohio to define the public policy of that state in respect to life insurance and to impose such conditions on the transaction of business by life insurance companies within the state as was deemed best."

FINE STOREHOUSE

The Metzger-Court Company Expects To Possess One Some Time This Summer.

SUCH IS MR. COURT'S STATEMENT

Company Wednesday Purchased the Reiser Property Between the Railroads on State Street, Which Will Be Remodeled and Occupied as Its Future Home.

The Metzger-Court company purchased the Reiser property on State street between the Erie and Big Four railroads from Edward Huber Wednesday for $5,000.

Mr. Court stated that afternoon that the rear portion of the old building would be torn down and a large three-story brick structure, with a basement, erected on the site. The old building will be remodeled.

A track from the Big Four railroad will be run into the building and it will have easy access to the Erie, whose tracks run immediately in the rear.

The new warehouse will be erected some time this summer, the exact date for beginning the work to be determined at a meeting of the directors in the near future.

The offices will be located in the old building.

COMMON PLEAS.

Michael Pfeiffer, who was indicted by the September grand jury for robbery, filed in common pleas court his recognizance for his appearance before the court next term. He is alleged to have helped Michael Madden rob R. C. Peters.

The criminal transcripts in the matters of the State of Ohio against Irvin Cupp, who is charged with shooting with the intent to kill, and Jason Ward, who is charged with raising a check, have been filed in common pleas court.

The matter of Wm. C. Harvey against Heber Allen, and others, was dismissed Wednesday by Judge Tobias, at the plaintiff's costs.

The demurrer to the defendant's answer and cross-petition was overruled in common pleas court Wednesday by Judge Tobias in the matter of the State of Ohio on the relation of Dana O. Weeks against the Board of County Infirmary Directors of Marion county.

Two criminal transcripts from the office of Mayor McClure were filed in common pleas court Wednesday afternoon. They were in the matters of the State of Ohio against James Farrell, charged with grand larceny, who is alleged to have stolen Ernest Megahey's bicycle, and Walter Wood, charged with assault with intent to rape, it being alleged that he attempted to outrage Mrs. Emma Gray.

Mrs. F. S. Adams and daughter, Miss Anne, are visiting friends in Dayton.

WENT TO TOLEDO

Miss Lulu Thombs of Gurley, Who Leaves Her Home To Come to This City Thursday

IS LOCATED THERE ON TUESDAY

She Was To Have Entered the Household of a Local Family, but Instead Went To Meet Her Sweetheart To Whom Her Parents Made Some Objection.

Mrs. Charles Thombs, who lives with her husband and family at Gurley, was considerably shocked and surprised Monday, at finding that her daughter, whom she thought staying with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Young of High street, departed from the city.

Last Thursday Miss Lulu Thombs who is eighteen years of age packed her valise with the intention of coming to this city and making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Young of High street. Nothing unusual was thought of this until Tuesday when Mrs. Thombs came to Marion to do some shopping and called at the Young home to chat with her daughter. She was informed that her daughter had called on Thursday of last week, and left some clothing, but had not been seen since.

Mrs. Thombs was very much alarmed, but soon suspected where the absent one was. A telephone message to Toledo soon relieved all anxiety as to the whereabouts of the missing girl. It was found that she had taken a train for Toledo, where she met her sweetheart, Mr. LeRoy Gladden, who is engaged in a music store in that city. Mr. Gladden formerly was an operator at Gurley, where the young people met some few years ago. Objection to the match had been made by the girl's parents, which was partially the cause of the young lady running away from home.

Wednesday Miss Thombs returned from Toledo. She says she is not married, but expects soon to be.

HAPPY TERMINATION

To the Romance of Miss Lulu Thombs and Mr. Gladden.

The romance of Miss Lulu Thombs of Gurley, who caused her parents much alarm by going to Toledo last week to meet her lover, Mr. LeRoy Gladden, after telling them that she was coming to this city, came to a happy conclusion Thursday when the happy couple were united in marriage by Dr. A. E. Smith of the Epworth M. E. church.

The ceremony was performed at the parsonage on East Center street, and was witnessed by only the father and mother of the bride.

Cupid, the little love god, evidently thought that the young couple had had trouble enough, and by a lucky turn of Fickle Fortune's wheel, the objections of the girl's parents were overcome, and fondest hopes of the young people were realized. A marriage license was procured early that morning and the ceremony was solemnized at 9 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladden will reside in Toledo, where the former is employed as a music clerk.

ON THE MOVE

Are the People of Agosta—Sparkling Village Newslets.

Agosta, April 11.—Mr. Conerger moved onto his farm this spring. He has been living in Columbus.

Carl Dutton and Ike Bauer both moved from Marion this spring. Mr. Dutton moved onto the Alf. Wilson place south of town and Mr. Bauer will reside in Agosta.

C. P. Wilson's little girl has been very sick, but is better at this writing.

Mrs. Libbie Boxell is slowly improving.

Mumps are all the rage among the little folks.

An increased attendance has been noticed at the Sabbath school since the big revival.

The Agosta school will be out the last week in this month.

Miss Jessie Burley has begun her summer term of school in the Rockley district south of town.

ON A LITTLE LIST

Are the Dog Owners of the County of Marion.

Miss Pearl Garfield, clerk in the auditor's office, has just completed a list of all the 1,460 dog owners on the tax duplicate of Marion county. The list goes to a clipping bureau, which is probably getting it for a dog food house. Persons who have dogs, but do not get letters from the house in the near future, can attribute it to the fact that they forgot to mention the dog to the assessor when he made his rounds last spring. No one was overlooked in making up the list.

IN NEAR FUTURE

The New Town Hall at Prospect Will Be Opened.

The new town hall at Prospect, which was completed about April 1, will be opened some time this month. C. E. Perry, manager of the Grand, who has been deputized by the Prospect opera house management to secure the date, stated Thursday that he had not yet booked an attraction for the new opera house, but would do so this month.

YOUNG CARL INGLE

Is the Victim of a Serious Accident at Noon Wednesday.

The first ball accident of the season occurred Wednesday and resulted in Carl Ingle, a fourteen-year-old boy residing on east Center street, probably being disfigured for life, the condition resulting from a bat in the hands of the nose.

Young Ingle and a companion named Harrison Pling, were playing ball at the former's home. Pling was batting the sphere against the side of a building, the boys batting it on the rebound. The injured lad was standing at Pling's side when the latter struck the ball. The bat swung around and landed squarely on Ingle's nose, crushing the cartilages and fracturing the bone. A doctor was summoned.

The injured boy was taken to the office of Dr. John McMurray and Dr. James W. McMurray, where the fracture was adjusted and the injury dressed.

VERY UNFORTUNATE

Is the Experience of a Farmer Residing South of the City.

Martin Roush, a farmer residing two miles south of the city on the Delaware pike, had an unpleasant experience Monday and as a result he is nursing a badly injured hand. Mr. Roush was leading a spirited horse around the barn. The rope by which he held the animal was wrapped around his right hand. The beast became frightened and started to run away. Roush's hand was held in the noose formed by the rope in such a manner that he was unable to release it. He was dragged quite a distance and the rope lacerated his hand in a terrible manner.

The flesh on the first joint of the little finger was torn off, and the third finger was broken between the second and third joints.

Roush came to Dr. Ellis and had the injuries dressed by Dr. S. H. Barton of east Church street.

Supper at Agosta.

The Ladies' Aid society of Agosta will give a supper in the Junior hall on the evening of April 17. It will also have some fancy work and other useful articles for sale. Everybody is invited. d&ws.

A CHANGE OF HOME

The J. F. Lust & Son Wholesale Candy Factory Moves Into More Commodious Quarters.

FINE OFFICE IS TO BE FITTED UP

For Twenty-Nine Years J. F. Lust Has Been at the Head of a Local Business Concern, and in That Time Prosperity Has Been with Him Always.

The John F. Lust and Son's wholesale candy store and factory on north Main street has been moved from the quarters which it so long occupied. Some repairs and changes in the north one of the two rooms formerly occupied by the Racket store have been made to transform it into suitable quarters, the south room being cut off entirely.

The front part of the candy firm's new quarters is to be utilized for an office and show room. The office will take up the greater portion of the front part of the room. It will be equipped with new furniture which is now being made in the city. It is to be of quarter sawed oak and quite handsome. The back part of the building, which was at one time used by the Marion Shoe company, is to be used for a factory and store purposes, as is also the old factory room of the concern. The move puts the business in a better and more compact condition than it has ever been and will greatly facilitate the handling of the ever-increasing trade enjoyed by the firm.

It was twenty-nine years ago the first of this month that Mr. Lust began business in this city for himself in the little room just vacated. For one year previously he had been engaged in business at the same stand, but had a partner. In all that time he has enjoyed a well earned success. The Lust confectionery business has grown to be one of Marion's most prosperous concerns, caring for quite a large force of workmen. Its growth to its present dimensions is due, to a great extent, the careful management given it by the head of the firm, but the hustling of Mr. Lust's two sons, Frank A. and Harry W., must not be overlooked when figuring on the causes of the firm's success.

Green Camp News.

Green Camp, April 12.—Rev. Mr. Swearing will lecture at the M. E. church Thursday evening on "Love and Courtship."

Mrs. E. Moore and daughter, Grace, drove to LaRue Monday.

Mrs. Bessie Simons and Mrs. Mina Hall spent Easter in Delaware.

Mrs. Z. X. Corey is able to be out again after a long sickness.

Mrs. William Berry, west of town, remains about the same.

Commencement exercises will be held at the F. B. church April 19, 1901.

Mrs. Mary Slack of Ashley, is visiting her parents.

Frank Cobb is back from the South spending the week with his wife.

George Hagemann of High street is out again after a short sickness.

THEY WANT TO BUY

A Representative of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric Company

IS IN THE CITY TUESDAY EVENING

The Projectors of the New Road Want to Come to Marion by Way of Waldo and Will Buy Out the Local Road or Lease an Entrance Over Its Lines.

A meeting of the directors of the Marion Street Railway company was held Tuesday evening, at which Mr. John Breidenbach, representing the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric Railway company was present and outlined the plans of that company to build a road from the Capital City to Marion.

The directors of the local company simply discussed the project with Mr. Breidenbach, leaving definite action as to how the new company can enter Marion to be taken in the future.

The new company has an option on the street railway property in Delaware, has franchises of great value in Columbus, and it appears would prefer to buy the property of the local company.

The stockholders in the Marion company have not as yet had sufficient time to consider whether they would prefer to sell out, or simply grant the right to the new company to run its cars into this city over the line as it is now owned and operated.

Mr. Breidenbach, with other representatives, will be engaged for several days in looking over the ground between Marion and Delaware, making note of the bridges necessary and the obstacles to be overcome in the construction of the improvement.

The new road is to be built by way of Waldo. Another meeting of the officials of the Marion company will likely be held in a short time for a more thorough discussion of the proposition.

WESTFIELD NEWS.

A Budget of Small Items from the Southeast.

Westfield, April 11.—There was an unusually large attendance at church Sunday.

Coffin Corle has returned home from an extended visit in Indiana.

Mrs. Harrison Beach is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jolly.

Jesse Cheyney and family have moved into Perry Waddell's house.

A. L. Bishop and family and B. Olds and family spent Sunday at the home of Joe Lewis.

Mrs. Ora Hoover is slowly improving.

Dr. and Mrs. Lockwood have moved to the old Temple farm.

Sabra Clinger and family spent Sunday at the home of Will Barker.

Mr. Clarke Bellew is still confined to his room by sickness.

Verne Main of Marion visited at J. Bishop's recently.

Twelve ladies took tea at Alfa Bishop's yesterday. The receipts for the day's work was fifteen pounds of rags cleared. All enjoyed the excellent dinner.

Rev. Gale has moved into his father's place.

Stephen Cochran is quite poorly.

E. Bishop of Marion visited at the home of Bruce Hopkins recently.

Ira Beechler and family and Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Dean spent Sunday at the home of Chas. Thornburg.

Mrs. Stripling is still in Marion, in the Leigh Home at the bedside of her child.

Perlon Graham of Andrews was in this vicinity one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hollabush are going to move onto their farm.

The school is making preparations for an exhibition the last day, which will be two weeks from Friday. It will be held in the M. E. church.

Miss Mina Inchbuin is sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Brown have moved into the house vacated by John Cheyney.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Aldrich have moved onto the Jarboy farm.

Mrs. Sebora Winsor of Ashley visited at B. Old's a few days last week.

Walter Hartman of near Marseilles Springs, spent Monday night at the home of his brother-in-law, E. Knachel.

Big Four R. R. Bulletin.

To California points $36.60 every Tuesday until April 30. 71-tf

To Bellefontaine, O., account state meeting Grand Army; fare for the round trip only 80c; tickets on sale May 6, 7 and 8, good returning until May 10 inclusive. F16-tf-wk

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; fare for the round trip only $1.90. Tickets on sale May 20 and 21, good returning May 25, inclusive. 115-tf-wk

To Springfield, account Commercial Travelers of America; fare for round trip, $1.50. Tickets on sale May 24 and 25, good returning until May 27, inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias; fare for the round trip only $1.50. Tickets on sale May 27 and 28, good returning until May 31 inclusive. 115-tf-wk

To Lincoln, Neb., account German Baptists; one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 23 to 27 inclusive, good returning until June 4. 116-tf-wk

E. W. Mayer, agent.

FARMERS,

ATTENTION!

Here is Marion's greatest depot for the very things you need and use in your daily life work. To buy the best at the lowest price is a worthy achievement. I ask your inspection of these stocks.

PLOWS.

Oliver and Clipper Plows,
Single and Double Shovel Plows,
Sulky and Gang Disc and Mould Board Plows,
Harrows—Wood and Steel Frame—any size.

DRILLS.

Hoosier and Champion Hoe or Disc, all sizes.

Nine makes of Cultivators, 6 makes of Planters.

Best Land Roller built; also full line Buggies, Surries, Road Wagons, etc., Troy & Birdsell Farm Wagons. Special prices on Harness.

T. F. LUNDERGAN,

Between Main and State. E. Church St.

THIS STORE REVOLUTIONIZED

the business of smaller hardware in Marion; it has annihilated "war-time prices," has made it possible for buyers to purchase at decent prices. To be sure we have some little imitators who adopt the cry of "WOLF," and howl about "seconds," who would if they dare, go farther, but true to their nature slink away when the great search light of this store's prices is thrown upon them. Read this ad then judge for yourselves. We guarantee the first quality of our hardware.

Knob locks	25	Hair clippers	85
7 in Try square	10	Spirit levels, 12 in	10
Thumb latches	05	Saw sets	48
2 ft Carpenter rules	05	Shelf brackets, per gr	5, 8, 10
Pruning shears	15	Web halters	17
Paper copper rivets	20	Paring knives	05
Roll leather axle washers	05	Shoemaker's outfits	35
Pair large heel plates	05	3 Boxes shoe nails	05
2 Sheets sand paper	05	Moulding hooks, per dozen	06
Bicycle cement	05	Tracing wheels	02

THE RACKET STORE,

W. B. DEVENY, Proprietor.

THE MANHATTAN | THE MANHATTAN.

SWEATERS

Ladies' Men's
Boys' Children's

We have them in COLLEGE colors and all sorts of combinations. When you want a Sweater that is "just right," come to us.

39c to $4.00.

SWEATERS

THE MANHATTAN.

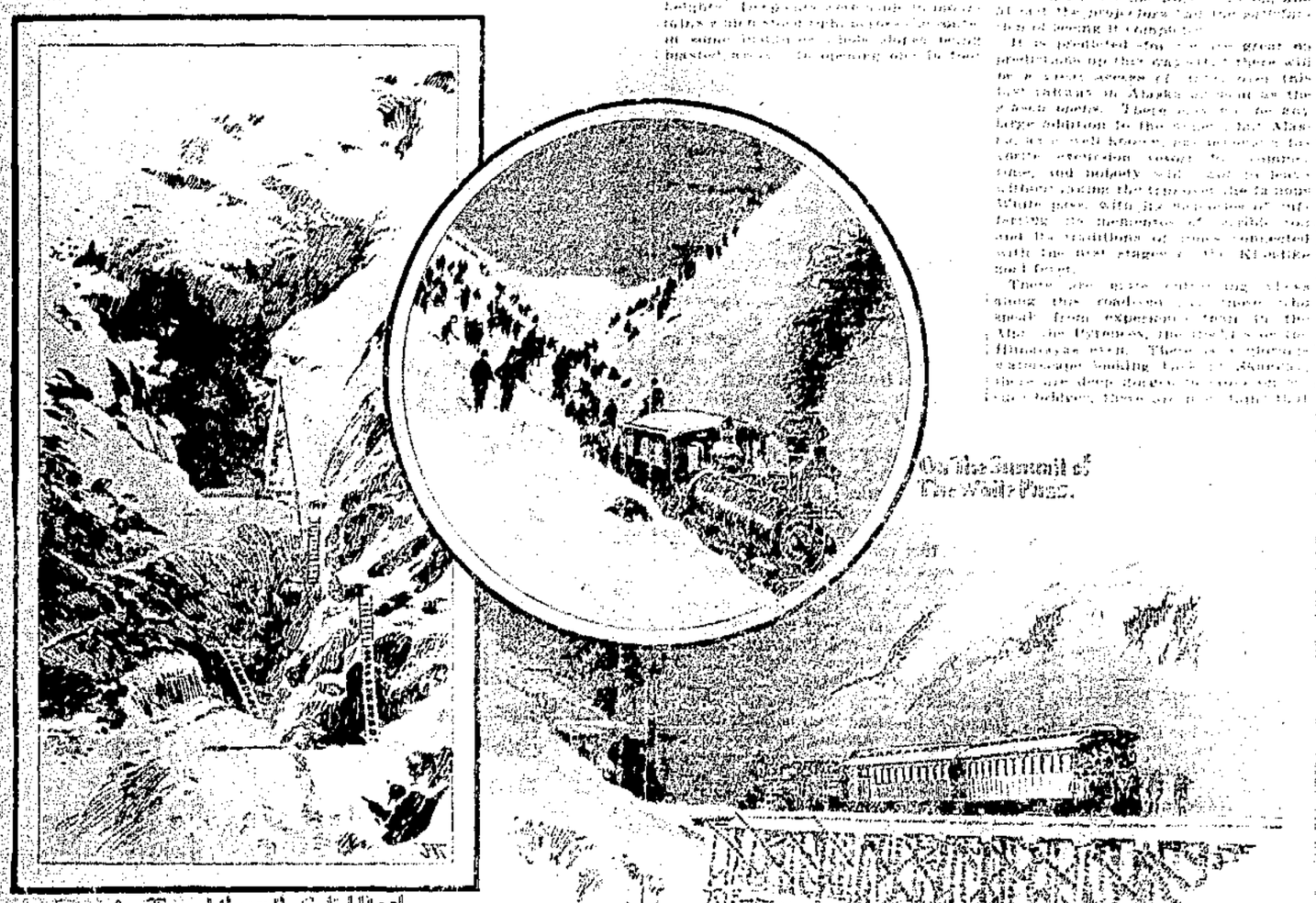
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY

Between Skaguay And Lake Bennett

A railroad similar to the White Pass and Yukon recently completed from Skaguay to Lake Bennett had been built in any other region, it might have attracted attention, but up this way we have become accustomed to seeing great things performed in overcoming natural obstacles, and the work here entailed is regarded as simply one of the many accomplishments.



A Tunnel through Solid Rock.

On the Summit of the White Pass.

A successful conclusion without causing any excitement whatever.

There is nothing, for instance, more wonderful than the growth of the town, or rather, city, from which the new railroad starts—Skaguay. Less than four years ago it contained hardly a dozen log and frame houses, a saw mill, six eating houses, four saloons, a barber's establishment, several doctors' offices, a tailor's shop and about 200 tents filled with recent arrivals. Today it is difficult to tell just how big Skaguay is, but probably it contains from 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, has electric lights, waterworks, graded streets, steamship docks and other up to date luxuries.

But the railroad, over which the most perilous portion of the terrible Klondike journey can now be accomplished, is really a wonder even in a country where wonders never cease. Starting from Skaguay, it takes the traveler to the summit of the formerly dreaded White pass, which is 2,885 feet above sea level, over a roadbed the gradients of which are not more than four feet in a hundred and without a curve in it exceeding 16 degrees. Beyond the White pass the grade is easy all the way down to Lake Bennett, where boats may be taken for the golden Klondike and the rest of the journey made by water.

It used to take the party of four I met on the pioneer train over the pass to Dawson [illegible] each specially fitted up for the trip, would ever dream of the [illegible] it might have attracted attention, but up this way we have become accustomed to seeing great things performed in overcoming natural obstacles, and the work here entailed is regarded as simply one of the many accomplishments. In the first place the [illegible] Dominion survey, as the line of road was [illegible] and the work have been carried to completion in less than one year from the time the first pick was struck in the ground. It is difficult to believe this fact, with the [illegible] of the road before one's eyes, for it is a marvel of skill and daring. Through the [illegible] of mountains, for [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNCLE SAM AS A BUILDER OF IDEAL ROADS IN PORTO RICO

If I were asked to venture an opinion as to the greatest work of the United States government in this island of Porto Rico, I should unhesitatingly say that it was in road construction. Having but recently arrived in this city from an extensive trip around and over the island, I feel qualified to give such an opinion, more especially since I can compare the result of my observations with another similar journey taken in antebellum days.

We hear a good deal about the "poor Porto Ricans" and what they have suffered on account of the change from Spanish to American rule, even that great hurricane of two years ago being charged against our United States weather bureau, coming as it did right on the heels of American occupancy. It was the worst the Porto Ricans had suffered in a century, and as the Americans had just ousted the Spanish rulers and taken charge of course (so the naive reasoned) the Americans were responsible.

This is about as reasonable as any slave charge that has been brought against the present regime, which, if anything, leans toward the native rather than the man of foreign birth. "I have no use for these Spigotys," said an American officer to me the other day, "for they are never satisfied. We fed them for nearly a year, and they got so as to that hardly any of them would work for pay. We advanced money to sufferers from the hurricane, and now they demand a loan from the United States, without interest, and to be repaid some time in the sweet by and by. In order to provide labor for the starving inhabitants of the interior last year and year before we opened roads and renovated the old highways, and the result was that two of our paymasters nearly died of nervous prostration."

What this officer said is true. The natives have been quite spoiled by Uncle Sam, acting in his capacity of benefactor of the Porto Ricans. But, again, perhaps the initial distribution of alms on a large scale was unavoidable, for there was hardly a garden patch or plantation that had not been wrecked by the hurricane or despoiled by the retreating Spaniards in 1898. And it is greatly to Uncle Sam's credit that as soon as possible he changed the method of administering the funds from an eleemosynary system to a practical basis of work. Wages were doubled at once, and then the natives struck for higher rates, having imbibed American ideas with astonishing rapidity. Then came the hard times temporarily resulting from the transition from Spanish silver to American gold, the changes in the tariff, etc., which for a time demoralized the native and made him suspicious of Uncle Sam's ultimate intentions. He has, however, at last resumed his normal condition, which is the happy go lucky state in which Adam and Eve are supposed to have existed before the fall. His children run about in a state of "nature unadorned" as faithful to experience if not to belief, and his wife and himself need no more unattainable "pesos" or good, hard silver dollars.

There never was a period in Porto Rico's history in which the average native received so much for his labor, when disposed to work, or indulged in so many luxuries as now. And, to get around to the topic with which I started, this happy state of affairs has been brought about mainly by the universal distribution of "alineco" through the building of roads. The island had roads, of course, before the advent of the Americans and possessed one of the finest in the world in that magnificent highway from this city of San Juan to Ponce on the southern coast. Now, I have traveled a good deal in Spanish countries, including Cuba and old Spain itself, but never in my experience have I encountered anything to compare with that glorious "King's road" over the mountains connecting the two largest cities on this island. The Spaniards are not celebrated as road builders, but, on the contrary, are famous as road destroyers. Take Cuba, for instance. When the Spaniards left that island, there was hardly a road fit for travel by civilized man outside of Havana or Santiago, and the streets of those cities were reeking with filth and rank with evil odors.

But we Americans cannot boast much of our own good roads, for it is well known that they are almost nonexistent. If our government would pay half the attention to building roads in the United States that it is doing in Porto Rico, the land would be appreciated, through increased facilities for travel, beyond all calculation. Taking that same "King's road," the "camino del rey," as a model—and it was worthy this high distinction—the army engineers under direction of the late General Henry commenced operations immediately after the American government was secured on a firm basis and outlined a comprehensive scheme of operations. American occupation here may be said to date from October, 1898, although our troops first landed the last week in July. Early in May, 1899, General Davis took command virtually as captain general, and by a "general order" reorganized the control of public works so as to carry on the plans of his predecessor, the late General Henry.

All harbor work, lighthouse construction and repairs, buildings and bridges and all technical matters pertaining to railways he placed under a board styled Public Works controlled by Captain W. V. Judson, United States engineers, as president, with whom cooperated another American and a Porto Rican. The board immediately systematized its great work by organizing it under five sections—roads, lighthouses, harbors, buildings and accounts. It then further subdivided the section of roads—the most important after lighthouses and harbors—into surveys and field data, design, construction and maintenance, and put in charge of each section a competent engineer.

One point in this masterly scheme ought to be noted in the United States, as it shows the importance of an orderly and comprehensive arrangement at the outset, as well as the great value of utilizing the services of a trained corps of superintendents, such as the United States engineers. The French, which is also the Spanish, system for the maintenance of roads was adopted. This consisted in having first an engineer in charge of the whole system. Under him were 2 assistants, 5 overseers, 15 foremen and 85 laborers. Each of the latter had sole charge of from one and one-half to two and one-half miles of completed permanent road, which he was to watch over and keep in perfect order.

Wherever one may go in France or in any French colony he will find the administrative dwellings of these "cantoniers," as the Spaniards call them, dotting the roadside at regular intervals. And the laboring hind traversing his "beat," which he is obliged to keep constantly under supervision, or seated beside a little heap of stone, which he breaks up for distribution in holes and hollows wherever needed. A garden of every road is always under repair, and from the finished portions until the whole road is rendered as smooth as a floor in every part.

The result of this careful construction and constant supervision is seen in the interiority of the country districts traversed by these roads, which are enabled in all seasons to market with as little wear and tear as possible.

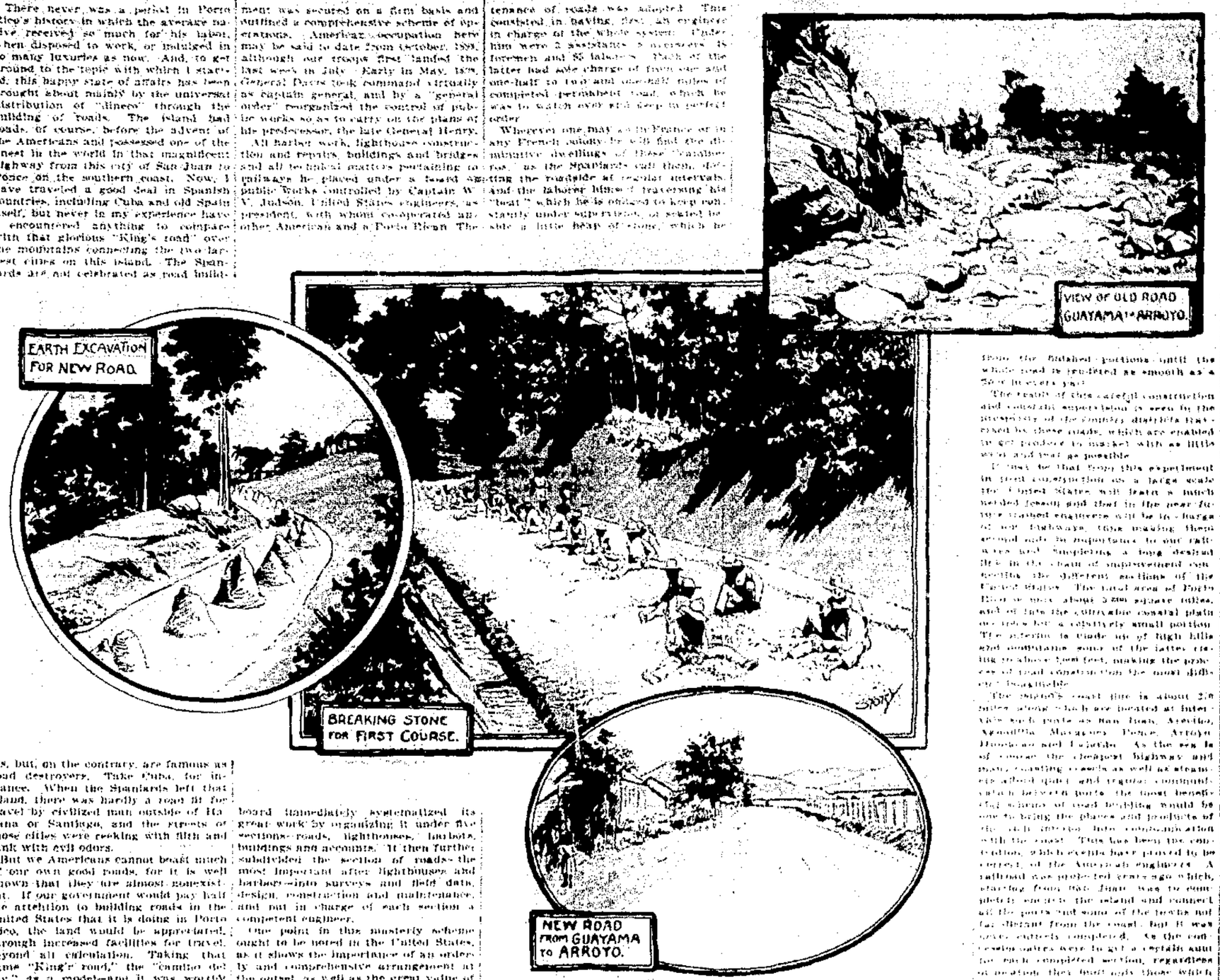
It may be that from this experiment in road construction on a large scale the United States will learn a much needed lesson and that in the near future trained engineers will be in charge of our highways, thus making them second only in importance to our railways and completing a long desired link in the chain of improvement connecting the different sections of the United States. The total area of Porto Rico is not about 3,600 square miles, and of this the cultivable coastal plain occupies but a relatively small portion. The interior is made up of high hills and mountains some of the latter reaching to above 5,000 feet, making the process of road construction the most difficult imaginable.

The island's coast line is about 300 miles along which are located at intervals such ports as San Juan, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayagüez, Ponce, Arroyo, Humacao and Fajardo. As the sea is of course the cheapest highway and most convenient, roads as well as steamers should place and regular communication between ports the most beneficial scheme of road building would be one to bring the places and products of the rich interior into communication with the coast. This has been the condition which experience has proved to be correct of the American engineers. A railroad was projected years ago which, starting from San Juan was to completely encircle the island and connect all the ports and some of the towns not far distant from the coast, but it was never entirely completed. As the contracting parties were to get a certain sum for each completed section, regardless of whether they built only those which were easiest. Thus you will find today a rail line from San Juan to Arecibo, a distance of about 60 miles, with various short branches reading from the capital that Juan to Loiza, Rio Piedras, another short branch from Aguadilla to Mayagüez and another running west from Ponce, where the season ends. There are gaps between Arecibo and Mayagüez and between the latter place and Ponce which are only filled by stage or private conveyance while the long distance between Ponce eastward and around the south end of the island to what San Juan, still never be completed.

The San Juan Chamber was wide for the encouragement and commerce of the island when they decided to build only transverse roads from interior points or in some opposite ports on the north and south coasts over the mountains, such transverse roads were very difficult to construct, as owing to their grades and the friable nature of the soil they were quickly gullied by the torrential rainfalls of the rainy season. In these roads as in fact in all the best systems of construction was adopted. First, the roadbed was excavated to the proper depth, then laid with a bottom course of stone set in the deep, broken to a size only of one and one-quarter to two and one-half inches, and covered three inches deep with an upper course of stone broken in pieces about half that size. These courses were solidly compacted by steam rollers during and after laying, and the result was a magnificent roadway, durable and almost immediately available so far as it was constructed.

The numerous streams, some of them taking torrents in the rainy season, were spanned by steel and concrete bridges, the concrete for the structures and the culverts being mixed in the immediate vicinity. The effect of the damaging rivers when a hurricane is in full blast can hardly be imagined. I myself have seen an iron truss 60 or 80 feet long which had been moved more than a hundred feet during a hurricane. When I saw it, the stream which it spanned was so narrow that one might leap across it.

The Spaniards built before the American invasion 150 miles of road, at a cost of $1,454,627. Since the Americans took charge they have built 122 miles, at a cost of $1,892,296. Probably one-fifth of this amount was expended in practical charity, for out of a total of $3,346,923 devoted to the relief of the suffering Porto Ricans more than $350,000 was spent in the construction and improvement of country roads. The total weight of the annual crops of the island which are transported over the various roads to the coast is estimated as follows: Sugar, 200,000,000 pounds; coffee, 40,000,000 pounds; tobacco, 10,000,000 pounds; fruits, 10,000,000 pounds; miscellaneous, 40,000,000 pounds; total, 300,000,000 pounds.


EARTH EXCAVATION FOR NEW ROAD.
BREAKING STONE FOR FIRST COURSE.
NEW ROAD FROM GUAYAMA TO ARROYO.
VIEW OF OLD ROAD GUAYAMA TO ARROYO.

Brigadier General Funston, Hero of Many Adventures.

THE promptness with which President McKinley acted upon General MacArthur's suggestion that Brigadier General Funston of the volunteers be promoted to a brigadier generalcy of regulars accentuates the fact that the feat he so recently performed in the Philippines wins universal recognition. Even though this promotion carries with it the implied command of the army in 1922, following the rule of seniority, it is declared that this high rank has been fairly won by gallant deeds and is no more than brave Fred Funston deserves.

That noteworthy achievement, however, the capture of the insurgent leader Aguinaldo, was only an episode in a life career filled to overflowing with hazardous exploits. Though General Funston is yet a young man, now in his thirty-sixth year, he has had probably more strange and varied adventures than any contemporary among his 76,000,000 compatriots. On this account he has been compared, and with some show of reason, with such gallant knights as Richard Cœur de Lion and has been called a twentieth century crusader. General Funston, however, is a knight of another sort—a Sir Walter Raleigh brought strictly up to date, with solid common sense and a practical strain in his composition that saves him from doing impracticable and ridiculous things.

It is refreshing to find that he was not a precocious youth, but just a good, healthy, mischievous, average boy. He stood neither at the head nor at the foot of his classes in school and college, but was the terror of all his teachers and the delight of his merrymaking companions. This statement ought to be true, for it is accredited to his mother, who declares that, though he loved books, especially those on natural history, botany and explorations, he did not love them wisely. He was a voracious reader, but his reading was not confined to the text books of the curriculum. He was a member of the literary society of the college he attended, and was prominent in its debates, but he was also a leader in athletic sports and a member of the baseball team. He was a fine swimmer and a good boxer, and was not averse to a rough and tumble fight when occasion offered.

Fred Funston, the "redheaded Kansas boy," was of an independent turn of mind, always seemed to know what he wanted, and he almost always wanted to do something different from everybody else. He had a roving and somewhat reckless disposition, for his mother was a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. His neighbors didn't approve of him because he didn't settle down and stick to the farm, as all his brothers and neighbors did. And, by the way, they are sticking to it yet. Funston was born in Ohio. When he was about 2 years old, his parents moved to Kansas, where he had his first schooling and "grew up with the country." He entered college, but thought it wasn't worth while to take a degree. His life there was of a desultory character, enlivened with frequent excursions into the outer world in search of the wherewithal for continuing his studies. In the course of these excursions he was at one time a schoolmaster, and at another a collector of tickets on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, in which capacity he has a record for "bouncing" recalcitrant cowboys who refused to pay their fares. He acquired thereby a reputation for "getting the drop" on a man with his "gun" that subsequently stood him in good service. Returning to college, he wandered through the curriculum in an aimless way, vastly preferring fishing to study at any time of his life. He got interested in the language and kept up his study until he became proficient, long after the girl in question had disappeared from his ken and was married to some other man. That his knowledge of this language has served him well since in Cuba and in the Philippines nobody can deny.

Funston left college because he didn't see any use in continuing and secured an appointment as botanist in an exploring expedition to the Rockies because he wanted to go, and his father, then a member of congress, had a "pull" with the administration. This was in 1888, and he liked the wild, roaming life so well that two years later he became a member of an exploring party sent out to penetrate the famous Death valley in California. The perils of the trip may be inferred from the fact that he is the only one of that party who is alive and well. In 1892 he was sent by the secretary of agriculture to Alaska to make a botanical report on the Yukon and the since famous Klondike region. He was too busy to look for gold, although he camped on the very site at which gold was subsequently discovered and yielded millions to the lucky prospectors. With only an Indian guide, he penetrated to and beyond the Arctic circle, and on his return to the Yukon floated down that river in a canoe, after having passed the winter of 1893-4 with a missionary amid the desolate wastes of snow.

The next year found him in Mexico trying to establish a coffee plantation near the isthmus of Tehuantepec, having thus swung around the circle from the arctics to the tropics. Looking about for some new country to conquer, Funston perceived what he thought might be a fine opening for a young man down in Cuba, where the patriots were fighting for existence. He enlisted in a Cuban detachment of artillery, and in October, 1896, when Gen. Maximo Gomez began his campaign in Pinar del Rio province, Funston was with him. He was present at the battles of Mantua, Candelaria, Las Pozas, Guane, Taco Taco, Los Palacios, Consolacion del Norte, Artemisa, Guara, Bahia Honda, Mariel, Guanajay, Quivican, Batabano, Guines, Jaruco, Santa Cruz del Norte, Matanzas, Cardenas, Colon, Union de Reyes, Aguada de Pasajeros, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Moron, Ceballos, Ciro Redondo, Florida, Nuevitas, Guaimaro, Las Tunas, Jiguani, Bayamo, Manzanillo, Victoria de las Tunas, Holguin, Gibara, Mayari, Sagua de Tanamo, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Caney, Palma Soriano, Dos Rios, Jobabo, Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Colon, Matanzas, Guines, Havana, Guanajay, Pinar del Rio, Candelaria, Mantua and Guane, and was wounded in the last named place by his own men, who mistook him for a Spaniard. He was also present at the capture of Arroyo Blanco, Cuba, by Gomez, and was the first man to enter the town. He was also present at the capture of Cabanas, Cuba, by Gomez, and was the first man to enter the town. He was also present at the capture of Cabanas, Cuba, by Gomez, and was the first man to enter the town.

Funston had met two Spanish speaking countries, Cuba and Mexico, and when after having accepted the colonelcy of the Twentieth Kansas, he was sent to the Philippines the means of his ambition might seem to have been reached. While in San Francisco en route for the Orient, he "did himself proud" by marrying a beautiful daughter of California after three weeks' courtship, and his devoted wife followed him to the Philippines, where she is still with him, to share the perils and the rewards of his campaigns.

While the incidents already mentioned may read something like comparatively ancient history, all the world—at least the American part of it—knows of his famous deeds in the Philippines. What he had already done would seem enough to outlive any ordinary ambition, but early in May, 1899, scarcely two years ago, all the papers of the country suggested out with the details of exploits that put his other achievements into the shade. He and his Kansans comprising the "Fighting Twentieth" had been prominent in many battles, and the ranks of his regiment were greatly decimated when suddenly Colonel Funston sprang into prominence in front of the town of Malolos by swimming the Bagbag river under fire of insurgent sharpshooters and reconnoitering their position. According to the reports sent home at the time, he called for volunteers that could swim, selected 20 and, holding his revolver above his head, plunged into the stream and swam across, followed by his gallant men with their rifles placed on logs, which were shoved in front of them.

Again, before Calumpit, with two companies of volunteers, he crossed the Rio Grande river on a raft and charged the main body of insurgents in their trenches, driving them out by an enfilading fire. These events occurred during the last week of April, 1899, and as a reward for his dash and bravery General MacArthur's suggestion, through General Otis, that he be promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers "for signal skill and gallantry" was promptly acted upon by President McKinley.

Nearly two years later General MacArthur, now in supreme command, cables the president: "His reward should be signal and immediate. With General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo the insurrection is practically ended." Then came the announcement that Funston was to be promoted to a brigadier generalcy in the regular army.

RULING IN VENEZUELA.

Examples of Tyranny In President Castro's Administration.

HOW PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

Experience of a Young Professional Man in the Black Hole of Caracas. How Prisoners Are Conducted Into Underground Dungeons — Castro's Way of Apologizing.

In view of the present trouble in Venezuela the following facts about President Castro's administration are of timely interest. They are taken from an article in the New York Tribune purporting to give a clear and truthful account of the conditions and circumstances responsible for the strained relations between the United States and Venezuela. Referring to Castro's methods, the writer says:

To cite another instance of Castro's system of misgovernment, a young professional man was one day last October, soon after the earthquake, strolling along the principal street of Caracas when suddenly two men tapped him on the shoulder, saying, "You will have to go with us to the Rotunda."

"Why?" demanded the young man.

"Orders," was the only answer.

In describing his incarceration to the gentleman giving the information to the writer the young man said: "I was made to sit down at the top of a stone incline, then I was given a shove that sent me down into a room, or large cell, into which 20 others had been thrust before me. Some of the prisoners here in this Black Hole of Caracas were my friends—men of standing in the city. They greeted me with: 'What, you here too?' 'What for?' I told them I had done nothing, was entirely innocent, and discovered that half of the men in that underground room were as unconscious of crime as I. The place was cold and damp. I had no blanket—nothing but the clothes I stood in. After three days of suffering my friends in the city found out where I was and sent me a blanket and some changes of clothing. They also smuggled in a note informing me that I was arrested because of being suspected of receiving and transmitting revolutionary correspondence. At the end of a week Castro must have discovered that I had nothing to do with the suspected correspondence, for early in the morning the chief of police called and told me I was free. He then drove me around the city in his carriage to show the people, he explained, that I was an innocent man."

This drive with the chief of police after a man has been falsely accused and confined in a common cell is Castro's way of apologizing, and ample reparation is supposed thus to be made to the sufferer.

Most interesting is the method of conducting or, rather, inducting, a prisoner into one of the underground dungeons, or oubliettes. In the days of the inquisition they simply dropped a man through a hole or trap, and that was the end of him. In Caracas today, however, the prisoner is pushed down a stone incline or shoot, as described above, somewhat as a letter is shot into certain post boxes. A young man who was recently thrust into a prison cell through one of these shoots relates how he paused at the top and began examining his coat sleeves, his waistcoat and his hat. "I see you are about to mail me," he explained to the guards, "and I am looking for the postage stamp."

Another trick for raising money to which Castro often resorts is charging innocent business men with conspiring against the government. A person comes to Caracas and starts an enterprise. It eventually pays, and Castro's agents report that so-and-so is making money. Then comes the day when the "order comulice" waits upon the promoter of the enterprise and politely informs him that his business or his property has been confiscated. Why? Conspiracy against the government. The merchant, however innocent, protests in vain. His property is seized, he is ruined, he has no redress.

Not long ago a German merchant arrived at Barcelona from Caracas and proceeded to collect moneys due on various enterprises in which he was interested. He collected in all $12,000. Castro heard of the man's success and gave orders that the money must not be taken out of the country; that the collector must leave the cash with the government. The man was seized and tortured. He was placed on a stool in the prison yard, where the hot rays of the sun beat full upon his bare head, and a soldier stood on each side of him with a fixed bayonet, with orders to run him through if he attempted to escape. He was told that these attentions on the part of the soldiers would continue until he agreed to give up the money. After seven hours his suffering had reached such an acute stage that he announced that he would give $10,000 if only they would release him. No, not enough. The whole $12,000 they must have or nothing. In the ninth hour of his torture he yielded, took the soldiers to the place where he had concealed the money and surrendered it. He sailed for Germany on the next steamer leaving Caracas.

A month later a German cruiser entered La Guayra. The captain and 12 sailors pulled ashore and then rode over the hills to Caracas. They at once entered Castro's presence and peremptorily demanded not only [illegible]

ADVANCES IN SURGERY.

Medical and surgical science has taken such rapid strides during the last century that no one should be too curious about the explorations of the good work that is destined to be accomplished in similar directions in the course of the present century. After ether, chloroform, aseptic methods, the Röntgen ray, nothing seems impossible.

Before 1846, when the new anaesthetic was discovered, patients who were to be subjected to the ordeal of the knife were strapped to the operating table, and the most powerfully benumbing drugs failed to assuage the agonies they were compelled to suffer.

It is only within the last 5 years that surgery has made its triumphant departure from old methods and the wonderful possibilities of modern aseptic have fully asserted themselves. Now every hitherto forbidden region of the body is within safe reach of the daring blade and skillful hand. The resulting wounds, no longer the gateway for poisonous microbes, are sealed as if by magic without ache or throb, leaving behind the thinnest scars of speedy and perfect healing.

A century ago almost every disease was treated by bloodletting. Now we strain a point to preserve and revivify

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MODERATELY PRICED.

We are at present selling values, the like of which search as you may, you will not find elsewhere, take these for instance.

TAILOR-MADE JACKETS — All the popular fabrics shown, new spring colorings, best linings, up-to-date in every way ..... $5.00 upward

DRESS SKIRTS — Great collection to choose from, including Taffeta Silk, Mohair, Venetians, Granite cloths, all the newest styles, well made throughout ..... $3.75 to $15.00

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ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES. **The Fair** OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

I. MARX & SONS.

SPRING SUITS.

An entire new line of spring clothing is on display at our store. Our assortment of men's, boys' and children's clothing is equal to any found in any first class clothing store.

Our prices for men's clothes are as follows:

Sack Suits--$3.35 to $15.

Young men's suits are by far the lowest priced, for fine tailor made goods. Sack suits that are made like cut (ages 14 to 20 years) range in price $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00. And when you see them you will understand that these prices are very low

I. MARX & SONS,

Men's Outfitters. Marion, O.

MARION WEEKLY STAR **$1.00** MARION WEEKLY STAR

CITY OF DELAWARE

Is the Scene of Meetings of the Marion Presbytery and the Missionary Societies.

NUMBER OF MARIONITES PRESENT

Prospects for Taking in the Bellefontaine Presbytery Are Very Favorable at Present—Elections Are Held and a Number of Local Citizens Receive Honors from Delegates.

The meeting of the Marion presbytery was held Tuesday and Wednesday at the Presbyterian church of Delaware. Rev. W. E. Thomas of this city opened the meeting Tuesday evening with a sermon on Ezekiel's message to the people of today, showing that the same hopes are held out to people today as at the time of Ezekiel. The election of officers for the Presbytery was held at the close of Rev. Thomas' sermon. Mr. Thomas was succeeded as moderator by Rev. J. S. Kevanaugh of Marysville. Mr. Thomas was elected delegate to the general assembly which meets at Philadelphia in May, Rev. W. F. Cellars of Chesterfield, alternate; Mr. R. E. Hills of Delaware, lay delegate; Mr. A. J. Harper of Liberty township, Delaware county, alternate. Mr. Thomas continues as stated clerk. The fall meeting of the presbytery is to be held in Richwood next September.

The committee which is arranging to have the Bellefontaine presbytery united with the Marion, reported that it has made some progress in the work, and that the prospects for the two being united next fall by the synod are favorable. The synod will be requested to do so. When united the Marion Presbytery will be made up of Marion, Morrow, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Union and Delaware counties. Mr. J. W. Gabriel of Ostrander was appointed trustee to take the place of J. H. Pollock, deceased.

Rev. W. E. Thomas and Mr. D. L. Sellers were the representatives from this city to the meeting.

Mrs. S. E. Barlow, Mrs. Charles Turner, Mrs. C. C. Fisher, Mrs. O. W. Weeks, Mrs. D. L. Sellers, Miss Mattoon, Miss Anna Thompson and Mrs. Winifred Cummin were the delegates to the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies meetings.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Mattoon of this city made an address to the Home society on "The Mountain Whites of the South." Miss Mattoon has been a teacher among them for a time and made an interesting talk.

Mrs. S. E. Barlow presided at the meeting of the Foreign society Wednesday. She also read a paper, "Our Literature." Mrs. Barlow is the secretary of literature of the society and well qualified to talk on the subject. Her paper was one of the interesting features of the program. Mrs. C. C. Fisher discussed the subject, "How Shall We Educate the Women of the Church in the Work of the Society." Her talk was quite entertaining.

Miss Mattoon gave a talk Wednesday afternoon on, "The Secret of Spiritual Power in Our Work," and Miss Cummin spoke on "The Results of Systematic Giving." Both talks were of a highly interesting and entertaining nature. Miss Cummin's was given during the young people's hour. Miss March of Marysville read a paper prepared by Mrs. R. H. Johnston of this city in memory of Miss Helen M. Merrick.

The officers elected for the Home society were as follows:

President, Mrs. W. C. Butcher, Marion; first vice president, Mrs. W. G. March, Marysville; second vice president, Mrs. A. C. Cole, Delaware; third vice president, Mrs. Milton McMillan, Mt. Gilead; fourth vice president, Mrs. J. S. Sorber, Milford Center; corresponding secretary, Mr. A. D. Hawn, Delaware; recording secretary, Mrs. Alvin Thompson, Marysville; secretary of freedmen, Miss Marian Brown, Delaware; secretary Young People's societies, Mr. W. F. Cellar, Chesterville; secretary literature, Mrs. S. E. Barlow, Marion; treasurer, Mrs. A. B. Robinson, Marysville.

The meetings of the ladies and the presbytery were all well attended and full of interest.

MUCH IMPROVED

Is To Be the Plant of the Electric Light and Power Company of this City.

AS A GUARD AGAINST ACCIDENTS

All of the Important Pieces of Mechanism Will Be In Duplicate, and Thus a Breakdown Will Cause but a Short Delay to Users of Either Light or Power.

The Marion Electric Light and Power company has contracted for a new 500 volt or 200-horse-power generator to be delivered so that it can be installed ready for use by June 1. The generator will be operated from a fine new 250-horse-power engine, one of the best in the United States, and which was recently added to the company's equipment.

With the addition of the generator every important piece of machinery in the plant will be in duplicate, and a breakdown and delay of more than five minutes will be next to impossible.

Along with the installation of the generator, the interior of the main building occupied by the plant is to be remodeled considerably, and a lathe, drill press, etc., will be put in so that most of the repair work about the plant can be done by the employes without delay.

SOWING OATS

Is the Subject Discussed by Farmers Near Claridon.

Claridon, April 11.—The third quarterly meeting will be held at the M. E. church in Claridon the thirteenth and fourteenth of this month, the morning services commencing 10 a. m. Saturday, the thirteenth. The presiding elder will be present at both meetings.

At the school board election which was held here J. L. Mitchell was re-elected for a term of three years.

Miss Eva Watson of Edison is visiting a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Mollie Early.

Grandma Eberhardt is quite ill at present. Her ailment is the grip with its usual complications.

George Boer and Wesley and Luther Mitchell are confined to their homes at present with the mumps.

Miss Estelle Smith began work at the home of Mrs. Clark Clendenneu, where she will remain this summer.

John Retterer purchased the Jacob Boyer residence recently. Mr. Boyer, together with his son and family, with whom he has been living, will reside in Marion.

The charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelia of Columbus is visiting a few days at the home of Rev. J. W. Miles and family.

W. L. Bird, who has been working on his farm near West Mansfield for a fortnight, came home very ill Tuesday.

Harry Bolen has purchased a lot on Main street from Mrs. Rosa Smith, and intends erecting a residence some time in the near future.

Terry Benner of Darke county came here recently and will farm Elias Benner's home place this summer.

Very impressive Easter services were held at the M. E. and U. B. churches Sunday and Sunday evening. They were both largely attended.

Mr. Pace of Columbus intends spending the spring and summer here at the home of his uncle, Rev. J. W. Miles.

The pupils of the Egypt school are progressing rapidly in their different branches, which speaks well for their teacher, Charles Smithson of this village.

Miss Flossie Rogers of near Cardington has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ed Mitchell, for the past few days.

Sowing oats is the subject of the day with the farmers.

Codding Notes.

Codding, April 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Rouse will spend Sunday with Mrs. Rouse's parents at Scott Town.

Mrs. Lewis Johnson is quite ill with an attack of pneumonia.

Miss Sallie Alexander is recovering after a serious illness of typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. M. Davis and daughter, Lucile, of Richwood, have returned after visiting a few days with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander of Richwood, spent Sunday with Robert Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Davids visited their son, W. H. Davids, Tuesday.

The venerable John Moore is dangerously ill at his home on Pearl street.

FARMERS REJOICE

Western Morrow and Eastern Marion Counties Will Soon Have a Free Mail Route.

SO THEY HAVE BEEN ASSURED

Two Popular Young People Are Married—Very Sudden Death—Two Richland Young People Are Made One—Richard Hipple Pays $600 for a Fine Show Horse.

Cardington, April 12.—Mrs. Charles Axtheim, Jr., of this place is visiting her parents in Richland township this week.

Charles Schwartz of Richland township has put extensive repairs on his vacant house.

The farmers in western Morrow and eastern Marion county are elated over the report received from the postoffice department at Washington in reference to a free rural mail route, which was petitioned for last winter. The report is very flattering, and it is now only a question of time until the route will be established.

Mrs. Van Brimmer of Mt. Gilead has secured an original widow's pension of $8 per month.

Mrs. J. F. Lewis of Marion visited several days with friends in Morrow county last week.

Mr. Clarence J. Hall of Sparta and Miss Sarah M. Warner of Chesterville were married Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Cora A. Snyder, wife of Charles C. Snyder of Pulaskaville, died very suddenly Friday night.

The Soldiers' Relief commission of this county appropriated $222 to the various townships in the county at its session last week.

Harry Blair of Marion spent Sunday with his parents in Cardington.

Mrs. Charles Denzer of Richland township sold a horse last week for which she received the sum of $175.

Mr. Wm. M. Wilt and Miss Vinnie Irene Strine of Richland township were married Thursday of last week by Rev. Adolph Ebert.

Mr. John R. Pringle and Miss Lilian C. Beatty were united in marriage Thursday of last week by Rev. M. F. Ayers.

H. J. Maxwell this week sold a horse to Mr. Hipple of Marion for $600, to mate the great show horse, Turk, in New York.

S. R. Harris has been re-appointed postmaster at Ashley.

Joseph Watson of Edison was visiting in Claridon last week.

THE WARNER & EDWARDS STORE

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE BEST GRADES OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

Is well known to experienced housekeepers, they wear as well as the best Body Brussels while costing little more than half.

Borders for all the best Carpets.
Tapestry Brussels in
Parlor Designs,
Library Designs,
Hall and Stair Patterns and
Special Dining Room Colorings.

Warner & Edwards.

POSTER EXHIBIT

Will Be Given by the Literary Department of Epworth League.

A meeting of the literary department of the Epworth League was held Tuesday evening. Dr. A. E. Smith delivered a short, but very interesting address, the subject of which was "The Religious Impressions of Washington." The address was received with the greatest appreciation by all present.

Arrangements are being made by the league members for a poster exhibition and social to be given Thursday, April 18.

A large collection of posters will be shown on that occasion and refreshments served.

700 Bushels Seed Potatoes.

J. W. Thew will receive in a few days a car load of pure seed potatoes. Watch for a big cut in price. w-tf

The Up and Doing Store.

FOR

$25.00

The CORSAIR, a wheel that has no superior for the price. Let us show it to you before you buy.

RYAN & BURKE RELIABLE HARDWARE

Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

Magnificent Stocks of New Spring Goods are Here.

Large cash purchases were made by us last week from Silk manufacturers, Cloak and Suit makers, White Goods importers, Carpet mills, etc., and they go on sale Saturday and all next week at prices that will fairly startle and delight all close buyers.

The Busy Carpet Dept.

Carpet styles here to suit the fancy and taste of most any buyer. Carpet prices here that buyers like to hear, because they tell of savings.

Stylish, serviceable, strong Ingrain Carpets, fast colors, 25c, 37½c, 50c and 57½c.

Elegant Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 yd.

One hundred rolls new Matting, 12½c, 18c up to 35c.

Blinds cheaper here than elsewhere. Bring your wants here; we have every width and color in the different qualities.

The Millinery Dept.

A wonderful collection of Trimmed Hats are here. The stylish, fashionable kind, different from those you see in most shops. New trimming ideas that you only see here, and besides our Millinery is sold at very low prices.

100 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, every one a gem, every one a record breaker in regards to value—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and up to $10.00—all trimmed in our own workroom.

Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, 50c, 75c and up to $5.00. Bring your old Hat here. We make it look like new for a very small amount.

150 Suits Bought for 50c on the $1.00.

The entire surplus stock, samples, etc., of Printz, Wolf & Co. of Cleveland, O., was bought by us this week at half regular wholesale price and will be sold for just half regular retail prices

Stylish All-wool Suits, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50 and up. COMPARE is all we ask. Large savings are yours if you come here

Big lines new Spring Jackets, Silk or Wool, Eton or Jacket style, $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and up.

Handsome new Spring Silk Waists, $3.98 and $5.00

Spring Corset Models.

A Dollar Corset for 50c. A new straight front Corset in white, light blue and pink. A lot we closed worth $1.00 to be sold for 50c pair.

We carry the celebrated R. & G., Royal Worcester and Her Majesty's in all the best spring shapes.

Great Bargains for Silk Buyers.

50c yd. for regular 89c all Silk Corded and Hemstitched Taffetas in all the new Spring shades.

65c for a regular dollar Black Taffeta. The right finish, lustre and width.

75c for $1.25 Taffeta Applique in the most fashionable Spring shades.

75c yd. for $1.25 and $1.00 Foulards in a bewildering array of styles and colors.

$1.00 yd. for $1.50 Lace Applique Taffetas with new hemstitched effect.

50c yd. for 75c real Japanese Silks, 27 inches wide, in 18 Spring shades.

New Spring Laces.

We have the biggest new Lace stock in the city—all the most desirable things in Ecru or White Laces in the most popular widths and designs.

VELVET RIBBONS—Full assortment of black or colors, satin or linen back, in every width. Our prices are the lowest.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

LACE CURTAINS.

This is a subject in store news that we like to talk about, especially just now during house cleaning season. LET US TAKE YOU INTO OUR CONFIDENCE ON the subject of CURTAINS and DRAPERIES.
Did you know that our Lace Curtain department is one of the largest in Ohio? Well it is true, and not only that, but our prices are much lower than stores that sell carpets. You ask why this is—we answer because in carpet stores the price on curtains help to bolster up the competition in the carpet stock. Come here for your curtains and we will guarantee to save you at least 25c to 50c on every dollar you invest. We are showing immense lines of the following:

Nottingham Lace Curtains at 39c and	50c	Ruffled Swiss Curtains at 79c and	$1 00
Nottingham Lace Curtains, larger sizes, at $1.00 and	$1 50	Ruffled Swiss Curtains at $1.50 and	$1 98
Nottingham Curtains very fine and extra size $2 00 and	$2 50	Ruffled Swiss Curtains at $2.50 and	$2 98
Ruffled Nett Curtains at $1 50 and	$1 98	Battenberg Lace Curtains at	$5 00
Ruffled Nett Curtains at $2.50 and	$2 98	Battenberg Curtains at $7.50 $10.00 and	$25 00
Arabian Lace Curtains at $7.50 and	$10 00	Irish Point Curtains $4 00 and	$6 00
Brussels Nett Curtains at $5.00 and	$7 50	Cluny Lace Curtains $4.00 and	$5 00
Fancy Rope Curtains at	$1 00	Fancy Damask Portiers	$1 98
Fancy Rope Curtains at $4.00 to	$7 50	Fancy Damask Portiers $2.50 to	$10 00

Window Shades for any size at any price.

Uhler & Phillips.

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Part Two.. **MARION WEEKLY STAR.** Pages 9-10

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LEONIE

The Story of a DESERTER In War and Love

BY ROBERT C. V. MEYERS

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Nichette came running through the narrow street to old Ramon's house on the right of the general passage you opened a small green door, and there you were in Leonie's room, close to the couch of cool mattresses where Leonie lay day after day making her beautiful embroideries, learned from the sisters at the convent.

All the street had been round the corner for the last half hour, and Nichette had explained to Mme. Ramon there that she should go and tell it all to Leonie, for—besides, in the gathering gloom, some one might have entered Leonie's room and frightened the child lying helpless there—might not a stranger mistake the room for a shop, as it had once been before old Ramon had his very latest stroke of palsy that made him shake to that extent that attendance on customers was impossible?

She peered in at Leonie's window. There lay the child, even in the shadows of approaching night doing her embroidery as though light were not needed and as though there was not a great tumult coming nearer and nearer the house each moment. Nichette hesitated outside the room. Should she not enter boldly and tell Leonie that Meserve had deserted and that the soldiers were after him? Yes, that was the way of it: do it boldly. She flung open the door.

"Ho, Leonie," she cried, as an introduction to the news, "you must have missed Mme. Ramon! But she is there. We are all there, round the corner. For why? Your revenge is at hand. Meserve has deserted. He has been tracked to this neighborhood. The street is surrounded, and there will be a house to house search for him. Is not that excellent?" She paused for breath. In the gloom there was not a movement. The long white form on the couch looked terribly like death.

"Leonie," Nichette said sharply, "are you asleep? Leonie!"

"I am only suffering," answered a low voice. "You have news. You came to tell me"—

"That Meserve deserted a week ago," interrupted Nichette, "and that he has been tracked to this part of the town. He evidently thought of Melanie and the babe."

"His wife and child," said Leonie. "Melanie has been frantic because of his absence."

"As she should be after her treatment of you," snapped Nichette.

"Her husband," pursued Leonie, "who was pressed into the service the day before her child was born."

"As he should have been!" cried Nichette. "The assassin! And you lying there a helpless cripple because of his wife!"

"I am used to lying here, I tell you," Leonie replied. "Has it not been more than a whole year?"

"A whole year!" echoed Nichette. "Yes, and it will be as many whole years as the good God will grant years in your life. May they be many!"

Leonie laughed lightly.

"Then you wish me many years such as the last one has been?" she asked.

"I wish," Nichette said, "that you will be many years with us. But," and she became cooler, "you do not seem interested in Meserve's desertion."

"Why should I be?" asked Leonie. "He is nothing to me. You know that."

"But he has been something to you," shrilled Nichette. "Was he not your husband that was to be?"

Leonie raised an admonishing finger.

"Ah, Nichette," she said, "you know all that was over long ago. Meserve is what he is, as I am what I am."

"You are what you are," persisted Nichette, "because you saved Melanie from the horses' hoofs and fell there yourself and became what you are, a helpless creature with a ruined back. And Melanie, your own cousin, she you always looked after, to go and marry Meserve in place of you! I have never spoken thus to you, Leonie, but now that Meserve's punishment is so close at hand I cannot restrain myself."

"Nichette," Leonie managed to say to the excited woman, "you know that I gave Meserve his freedom—you all know that. It was scarcely to be expected that he should marry a woman who is crippled for life."

"But," argued Nichette, "if he had loved you would he have given you up?"

It was now so dark in the room Nichette could scarcely see the figure on the couch, though she knew there was a restlessness there.

"Nichette," Leonie said, "will you light the lamp? Mme. Ramon usually does it, but you say she is coming."

"She is with the others," replied Nichette, fumbling with the matches, "as I have already told you. You may be sure Marthe Ramon is watching the men searching for Meserve."

The lamp flared.

"A bad burner," she announced, turning down the wick.

"Mme. Ramon purposely spoiled it," Leonie said. "She feared that if the light were good enough to see by I should work all night long when I found myself unable to sleep. I have learned to work without the light, though madame was very thoughtful, as you all are. And you say it will be a house to house search? It was the same way when the other man deserted. Do you think they will come here?"

"Certainly," cheerfully responded Nichette. "We will show them every nook and corner. Old Ramon has drunk to their success, Marthe holding his hand so that he might not spill the wine all over him. I will stay here with you till they are gone. I promised Marthe. She had to stay with old Ramon. He is more like a jelly than ever through the excitement.

"My own house I leave open, every door ajar. By this time they will have been at Melanie's. These lords of men usually think a scoundrel has his mind always on his wife if he has one. I have been married. I know differently. Ah, you are suffering today indeed!"

She went closer to the couch.

"You are white as your handkerchief."

"Not so," Leonie said, waving her aside. "Now that the lamp is lighted I will work a little longer."

She took a mass of white, fluffy sheerness from the couch pillows.

"It is the lingerie for Mlle. de Luynes," she explained. "It will be a charming trousseau. It seems I have nothing but trousseaux these days." And she laughed. "Look at this lace, Nichette. It is simply ravishing."

"I know," sniffed Nichette, taking a bit of the lace between her fingers and then throwing it down. "And these rich people think of weddings in the midst of war!"

"If they did not," retorted Leonie, "where should I be? I should have no work at all today. Listen!"

Sounds in the street had been coming nearer and nearer—men's and women's voices, the shrill treble of childhood.

"They must be near my house," announced Nichette. "They will find my soup burned and the flour for the roux on the table. Behold! Here is some one!"

It was Melanie, her hair tumbled, her month old infant clasped awkwardly to her breast.

"Leonie," she shivered, "they have turned me from my room. And Meserve, oh, where is he? Do not look at me so, Leonie. See, here is my child—Meserve's and mine. It is frail. It may not live. The doctor said I must take it to the south, but I am poor and know not even if I can pay for my room here."

Leonie had laid down her work. Her face was hard and drawn.

"Why should you come to me?" she demanded, while Nichette, with the stick of the match with which she had lighted the lamp, picked from her nails some scraps of the flour she had used in making her roux.

Melanie clasped the child tighter to her.

"Every house is wide open," she went on in her frightened way. "I seem to be hated everywhere, and no one wants me. I thought of you. You are of my blood. You used to let me love you. Leonie, I have not treated you well, but do not turn me away. Nichette, plead for me."

"As for me, I do not know you," Nichette said calmly. "You do not exist."

"You see," Melanie appealed to her cousin, "they all turn from me like that. It was so when my child was born. I was all alone. Etienne—Meserve"—

"Call him Etienne," said Leonie; "call him Etienne, your husband."

"He was with me till the day before," Melanie wailed. "Then they took him away. Is it a wonder that he deserted? He had heard nothing from me. He does not know if I am alive or dead. And I—I do not yet know if he loves me."

"He loves you," sternly said Leonie, "or he would not have married you."

"No, no!" cried the other. "He married me because I told him how helpless you would be—what a burden to him. He pitied me for being so alone and unprotected and because"—

"And because," Nichette interposed, "you did what you could to get him. He was a wretch and an ingrate to her," and she pointed to Leonie.

"But she gave him up," expostulated Melanie. "She turned him away."

"Had he loved her," demanded Nichette, "think you he would have permitted himself to be turned away, as you call it?"

"He saved his wife," said Leonie, "else he would not have deserted from the army. He deserted in order that he might see her and his child."

"He deserted!" retorted Nichette, belaboring the will of her zealous imagination, "because he was a poltroon as well as he was a poltroon to love."

"You know," said Melanie, "Meserve"—

"I do not know him," sniffed Nichette. "Nor do I know his wife. Nor do any of us. We know Leonie and the years she took care of you after your mother died; we know how your vanity took you to the boulevards that day a year ago to see some one you thought you had captivated; we know that Leonie, fearing for your vanity, followed you and was in time to see you fall on the asphalt and to rescue you at the price of herself, and how she now lies here a cripple for life while you are married to a miserable deserter and the happy mother of his child, which I hope may never see its father. Listen!"

She went and caught hold of the latch.

"Listen! Do you hear them, child? The people are searching for your father as they would for a snake! Listen, little one!"

Melanie had sunk into a chair.

"Oh, Nichette," she said, "you are hard with me. You know how helpless I always was, how weak, how delicate."

"I know," replied Nichette, "that you never loved Meserve."

"But, then," began Melanie, when a loud word from Leonie stopped her.

There was a bright red spot on each of Leonie's cheeks, and her eyes glittered.

"Stop!" she said. "Melanie, it is as you say. I refused Meserve. I did not—love him." The words came slowly and with signal distinctness.

"I cared nothing for him," she went on more rapidly. "He cared for you. And you—you love him. You know that you do. Here you, with his child in your arms, say that you do not? It was all as it should be. You loved Meserve, and he loved you."

Melanie raised her head.

"And I have had happiness with him, have I not?" she said bitterly. "No one has noticed as since our marriage. As for my feeling for him"—

"You are wild and reckless," interrupted Leonie. "You know not what you are saying. He loves you. He is suffering for you. He has done as a brave man should—he has risked his honor and his life for his suffering wife. Here, let me have the child."

Weeping, Melanie laid the infant in her arms.

"Poor little man!" Leonie said, holding the small face close to her own. "Poor little man! And you will always love your husband, Melanie? This child has the right to demand that!"

It was too much for Nichette, this sentiment, this maundering.

"I will go see how near the people are," she said and flung herself from the room.

"Quick!" said Leonie, laying the child down. "In the roll there under the carpet—you know where we always kept the money. Take it. You are to go to the south with your child—you know where—the place where grandfather lived, where the vines were. Go to-night quietly, telling no one. You can easily accomplish it. Hide the money, so, in your dress front. Not a word, not a word. I can earn more. It will be secret, the way you go. But, then, you know how to be secret," and a short lived smile played round her lips.

"Yes, yes," gasped Melanie, "I can do it. I will go now."

"No," said Leonie; "you will wait till the search is over in this house. You must be frightened while they are here, weeping, bewailing your husband."

The noise in the narrow street was almost an uproar. It was outside the house.

The shaking head of old Ramon was thrust in at the window.

"Monsieur," said Leonie, "surely they will not search your house?"

"I am glad of it," he mumbled. "I want a thorough search. I am only sorry Meserve did not come here. I should have hid him just for the sport of giving him up. This way!"

The door opened. It seemed to Leonie, who had seen but few people in a year, that the whole world tumbled into her room, curious, excitable.

Melanie was crouched in a corner. Mme. Ramon went to her.

"You have dared to bring your brat here!" she said menacingly. "And you, my poor Leonie, I neglected to light your lamp. Nichette has told you. It is only a matter of form this search of your room."

"Search, gentlemen!" Leonie cried out gayly. "You see there is small space to hide any one unless it be my couch, which is a box for the which I keep my work. Shall I be lifted up that you may search it?"

"Tell me not," Nichette said, brushing over her and dragging the cushions more practically round her. "To-morrow I would be ashamed to have."

"But I insist," said Leonie. "Nichette—Marie Ramon, I insist!"

Nichette placed her hand on Leonie's hair.

"My poor child!" she smiled.

"You see, gentlemen," Mme. Ramon called out, "the woman this Meserve asked to marry him and then married her cousin. And now for the rest of the house. And you," to Melanie, "get you from my sight. When we have attended to your husband, I will attend to you," and, pushing Nichette before her, she followed the queue out of the room.

"Now, Melanie," Leonie said, "now is your time. Slip out at the back. You know the way you used to go out when you did not wish me to know. You see how excited everybody is. It is best for you to go now this minute."

Melanie stumbled toward the door.

"Here is the child," Leonie called, holding the little one for a moment to her heart. "Poor little man!"

"Oh," cried Melanie, "I forgot."

She snatched the little thing up in her arms, and then Leonie was alone.

She heard the people tramping through the house, then leave it by the side passage and gain the street. She heard them go into the adjoining house. After that their voices became indistinct and far away.

Then Mme. Ramon and Nichette came.

"Have they found him?" Leonie asked.

"No," grumbled Mme. Ramon. "And where is Melanie? I have a score to settle with her. That she should presume to enter my house!"

"She left while the people were here," answered Leonie. "I wonder if they will find Meserve. It would be amusing."

Madame looked at Nichette. Leonie intercepted the look and laughed.

"Really," said Nichette stiffly, "I believe you told the truth when you said that Meserve had never been anything to you; eh, Marthe?"

"The truth!" murmured madame.

"As for me," Nichette went on, "I shall have time to go home and make another soup. Good night."

"Wait for me," Mme. Ramon said. "Leonie, it is your time for stopping work. Shall I lower the lamp to a star as usual?"

Leonie caught her hand.

"Ah, madame," she sniffed, "you are not pleased with me."

Madame shrugged her shoulders.

"Melanie evidently thought you would receive her," she said. "What is it to me? Yes, Nichette, I am with you," and she went to the door and removed the key. "Good night," she said.

She went out, closing the door after her, locked it, came to the open window and reached in and hung the key on its nail on the inner jamb and lowered the sash.

"And all that I have done for her," Leonie heard her rasp out, "thinking that Meserve was something to her!"

When there was no sound outside, Leonie dragged herself to the side of the couch. She went too close to the edge and fell to the floor.

And then a figure struggled from under the mattresses.

It was Meserve.

"Leonie," he said, looking down at that figure on the floor, "you have saved me! When I knew they were searching for me, I could only hide till the shadows came and then creep, inch by inch, to you. I thought that your room was the very last place where they would ever think of looking for me—you who so despise me. And Melanie and the child are well! Now I do not care when I am taken. I know that Melanie and the child are well. Leonie, place your arms round my neck, and I will help you to your couch again. I will be careful. I know that you are suffering."

Leonie did as he told her.

"And now," he said, "I will go."

"Wait!" she faintly whispered. She was struggling with physical agony.

Meserve stood at the foot of the couch looking pityingly down at her.

"Leonie," he said, "had I but been a wiser man a year ago! But you told me that you would not be my wife; that Melanie cared for me; that—ah, love of heaven," he cried out, "tell me, did you love me all the time?"

She looked up at him, her clinched hand pressed tightly over her heart.

"You are a coward," she said, "to ask the question! I—I hate"—

She burst into a passion of tears.

He knew not what to make of it. Were these tears the effect of nervous tension, of physical pain, of the miserable question he had asked her?

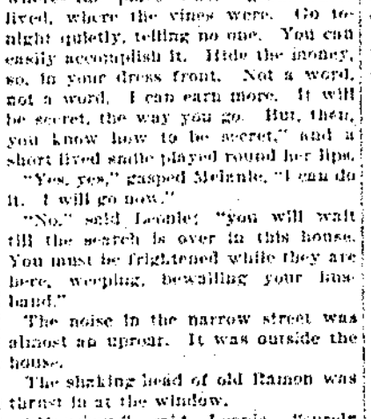
"Leonie," he said and laid his hand on her hair.

She jerked her head away from his touch.

"I will go," he said.

"Wait," she said, as before. "They will detect you."

"And why not?" he demanded. "I have found out what I wished to know—that my wife and child are well. More—you have sent them to the south, where the doctor said they should go."



"I go by the front way," he returned.

"Meserve," said Leonie, "there is a little money. I know that you can scarcely have much. Go to you, wife and child, Go!"

"And have you believed me the coward and you have called me so quickly? I am a contrary character, but I asserted because of a suffering woman who had only me to depend on and protect her, my wife. Now I go for the reward of my act. I shall give myself up."

He had taken the key from the nail in the window jamb.

Leonie was watching his movements.

"You owe it to your child to live to live down your disgrace," she said.

"I give myself up," he retorted, "when you think me a coward."

He had put the key in the lock and turned it. Another minute and he would be in the street.

"The back way," Leonie said. "The back way. In the night and with rain then you may be able to join Melanie on her way to the south."

"I go by the front way," he returned. "I owe it to you to let you know I am not a coward," and he opened the door.

"No!" cried Leonie in stress. "No!"

He ran back and fell on his knees before her.

"Forgive me!" he cried. "Forgive me! I see so clearly now!"

"There is little time," Leonie said. "You must go. Yes, you do owe me something. You will promise me two things?"

"Anything."

"But two things. You will save yourself and join your wife and child down there in the south and then, if it be possible, enlist either and go and fight for your country. That is the first thing you will promise me."

"And the second?"

He was on his feet. She raised her eyes to his.

"The second thing," she said, "is that Melanie shall never know that I told you; that she shall never know you saw me this day."

"I promise."

She pointed to the back way.

"Leonie"—

"Go!" she said.

"But, Leonie"—

She pointed to the back way.

"Go!"

He crossed to the back of the couch. There he looked round at her.

She lay in the dim light, her finger pointing the way he should go.

He raised the latch, passed out and closed the door softly behind him.

She heard the muffled movement outside. She strained her attention to catch the least evidence of his presence near her.

It was only when there was utter stillness in the place that her hand fell heavily at her side.

"Gone!" she murmured faintly. "Gone!"

She lay quite motionless. The low light of the lamp fell across her and showed her white as the embroidery of the trousseau she was ornamenting.

A hand was laid upon her hair.

"Etienne!" she cried rapturously.

"Etienne!"

"No," said the voice of Nichette. "It is only I. But I saw him come. I saw him go. I kept the others from knowing. The good God knows I would not leave you alone on such a night as this, my child!"

She knelt before the couch and wrapped her arms about the girl there.

"I know, Leonie," she said, "I know. Oh, we women, we poor women who love!"

A Sultan's Ingratitude.

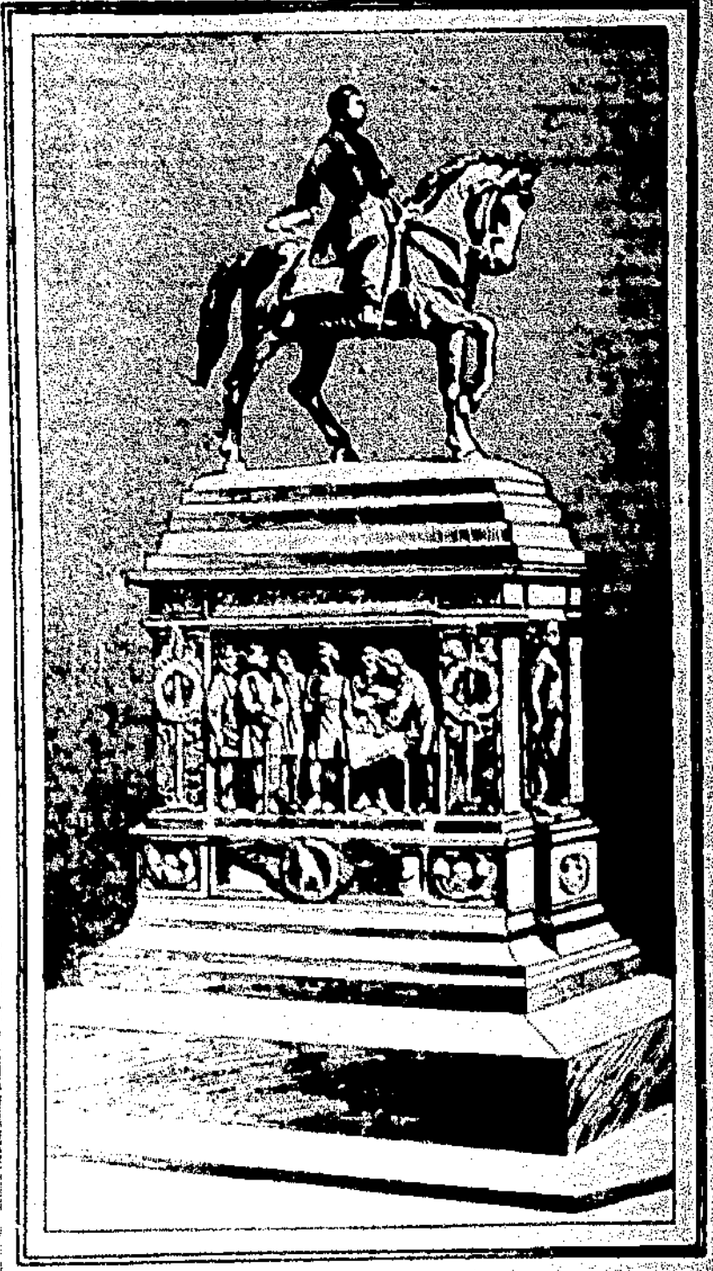
In the city of Seville there is a spacious building formerly used by the chamber of commerce, called the Lonja, in which are preserved the correspondence and records relating to the early discovery and settlement of America, and in all this vast accumulation of historical documents the only reference to the death of Columbus, the man who gave Spain her greatest glory and fame, appears upon the back of a petition for pecuniary relief. King Ferdinand indorsed it favorably and sent the document to the minister of finance, in whose office it lay for months until somebody picked it up and, observing its contents, under the indorsement of the king carelessly wrote these words: "The within individual is dead." Chicago Record.

Strange Snow on Mars.

Professor Johnstone Stoney, in developing his theory of the escape of gases from planetary atmospheres depending upon the force of gravity of the particular planets concerned, has concluded that helium at present is slowly escaping from the earth, and in a distant past time it probably escaped much more rapidly. From Mars, he says, water vapor must have escaped with about the same readiness as helium fled from the earth, and accordingly the variable white patches about the poles of Mars are not snow, but probably are frozen carbon dioxide. Other appearances frequently observed on Mars are due, he thinks, to low lying fogs of carbon dioxide vapor shifting alternately between the poles and the equatorial regions.

France a Loser In War Indemnities.

Of nations engaged in wars of the first magnitude France has been both a gainer and a loser in the matter of indemnities. Having, by the treaty of Presburg in 1805, mulcted Austria of $8,000,000 and 28,000 square miles of territory, she was in 1814 compelled to satisfy the allied powers by a monetary compensation of $140,000,000 and to suffer the partition of the greater part of her colonial possessions as well as the severe contraction of her European



NEW LOGAN STATUE UNVEILED TODAY IN WASHINGTON.

The unveiling of the new equestrian statue of General John A. Logan in Washington today is to be accompanied by appropriate military services. All the regular troops in Washington and the District national guard will participate. President McKinley and several members of his cabinet will make short addresses.

RUSSIA, JAPAN AND KOREA.

Methodist Minister's Views on Strained Relations Between the Powers.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, recording secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary society in New York city, who was in Korea in the early part of 1898 while on a tour devoted to the inspection of missions, spoke as follows the other day on the Korean situation, says the New York Post.

"When I was in Korea, it was just at the time relations between Russia and Japan were very much strained, as they are today. Russia's efforts then to oust McLeavy Brown were the cause of the crisis, as at present. At every port where I was, if there happened to be a Russian man of war there was sure to be a Japanese war vessel also. If the Russian left the port, the Japanese vessel immediately got up her anchor and steamed away in the same direction. The Japanese were evidently keeping very close watch upon the Russians every where. Several times, also, an American gunboat dropped in and seemed to be keeping very well posted.

"If the present situation should develop into war, Japan should certainly have the moral support of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. If she does not have that moral support—which sometimes counts for something—it will be because the three governments in question are blind to their own interests and indifferent to the demands of humanity. The United States, in particular, should be willing to assume a proper share of the required help. We have too often in the past let England do the whole work and then come in curtsies for a full share of the benefits afterward.

"Of course we must all hope that there will be no rupture, but all my information is to the effect that Japan will certainly fight if Russia attempts to gain the upper hand in Korea. The Japanese have never forgiven Russia for her course after the war with China, and they are undoubtedly ready for war. Most of the accounts of the late military operations in China describe the Japanese contingent as being, with out a single exception, the best equipped force in the field."

LONG BALLOON VOYAGE.

French Aeronauts and Naval Officers Will Cross the Sea to Africa.

M. de la Vaulx, a noted French aeronaut, intends to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon within the next few weeks. The start will be made from Toulon, says the New York Journal. The balloon, which is now building, will be spherical, of silk and will contain 2,000 cubic meters of hydrogen. A peculiar ventilator will enable it to retain its original form, no matter what the weather conditions may be.

There will be four men in the balloon, two aeronauts and two French naval officers, of whom one will be Lieutenant Genty, director of the naval aeronautic park at Toulon. During the trip he and his colleague will reconnoiter the coasts and take meteorological observations. The two aeronauts will do nothing but manage the balloon, seeing to it that it maintains its equilibrium and goes in the desired direction.

Carrier pigeons from various countries will be released at intervals. A complete set of wireless telegraph instruments will also be taken. Various experiments will be tried during the trip. Of these the most important are those which will be made with the object of establishing a direct line of communication between France and the coast of Africa by means of aerial currents. Much time will also be spent in studying the various ways in which a free balloon can render service to a naval squadron in time of war. Many purely scientific experiments are also to be tried, and it is claimed that for this reason Abbe M. de la Vaulx's project is entirely justified.

The balloon will be furnished with an electric system, so that at night signals can be made and a light can be kept in front and rear. The duration of the trip being uncertain, provisions for three weeks will be stored in the airship. M. de la Vaulx recently traveled in a balloon from France to Russia, and in 1900 he won the "grand prix" that was offered to the most successful balloonist.

Seeks Suppression of Opium In China.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions makes the following appeal for the suppression of the opium traffic in China:

"The board is deeply impressed that the negotiations to be carried on between the allied powers and the Chinese government present an opportune time to assist in bringing to an end the opium traffic in that empire. This traffic has been a terrible curse among all classes of the Chinese people, has brought desolation and sorrow into many thousands of homes. The position of our government is most favorable for taking the initiative in this matter.

"The Chinese government has repeatedly declared its willingness and desire to sternly prohibit the cultivation of the poppy as soon as foreign countries consent to the prohibition of the traffic. We therefore respectfully urge upon our government to take the initiative and use its influence with the other nations concerned to bring about so desirable a result."

An April Sun Picture.

With liquid pace, less heard than seen,
The water glides along;
The woods are all a mist of green,
The air a sea of song.

Big clouds in dazzling whiteness sail
Full leisurely through the blue,
And all young things on earth are glad,
And all old tales are true.

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